INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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13 | B* | PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1969 | Established 1887

stronauts Take 4-Hour Walk on Moon fter Spacecraft Lands Right on Target



Associated Press.

RED FOR MOON—Lunar module Intrepid is shown heading for landing in this picture sent back from the command module. Moon craters show up at bottom.



Associated Press.

NUMBER 4—Lunar module pilot Alan L. Bean climbing down from Intrepid to join Charles (Pete) Conrad and become the fourth man to set foot on the moon.

Missions Are Fulfilled Despite Failure of TV

By Al Rossiter Jr.

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The gleeful twins of the Ocean of Storms romped back to their Intrepid home today after a total of six hours of exploration which delighted scientists but disappointed millions of television viewers.

Apollo-12 commander Charles (Pete) Conrad, 39, and Alan L. Bean, 37, this morning dropped from mother ship Yankee Clipper in their spider-like lunar module to a landing which was so accurate it even astonished normally imperturbable technicians 250,000 miles away in Houston.

Then the pair, acting like a couple of schoolboys with a new game to play, joshed, joked and generally enjoyed themselves immensely as they set up experiments and gathered rocks. On earth, however, television watchers suddenly saw "transmission troubles" on their screen and then were blacked out.

The fault did not lie in construction of the $78,833 color camera itself. The malfunction came just after Lt. Comdr. Bean stepped onto the lunar surface at 1215 Greenwich Mean Time.

Accidentally, one of the astronauts—it was not known immediately which one—either maneuvered or brushed against the camera in such a way that the lens was aimed directly at the sun. The powerful beam, much stronger than at the hottest point on earth, burned out the image tube.

Black and White, Maybe

Houston technicians, after consulting with the camera's builders, radioed instructions to the astronauts on how to try to fix the camera, but, at best, television reception will be in black and white only for the second moon walk tomorrow.

Television would have helped geologists who sat in Houston and watched intensely as the moonmen gathered rocks, but although regrettable, it was not regarded as a serious blow to the $350 million mission.

Scientists have always emphasized that the most important thing for Apollo-12 was a guided rock collection—as opposed to Apollo-11's random selection. Next was the deployment of a series of nuclear-powered experiments which will give earth important information for at least a year. Both of those tasks were accomplished, despite a minor snag with a tricky piece of Plutonium-238—the material used to give electrical energy to some of the experiments.

Tomorrow, Comdr. Bean and Comdr. Conrad will set out to scout around Surveyor-3, which has been on the moon for more than two years. Although not essential to the program, recovery of parts of Surveyor will keep scientists interested for months.

It was a perfect day for Comdr. Bean and Comdr. Conrad despite the camera failure. It was also a tiring one, physically and emotionally. As be prepared to re-enter Intrepid, Comdr. Bean said he "would have no problem sleeping."

The Troops' Descent

At just after 0400 GMT, Comdr. Bean and Comdr. Conrad were given permission to undock the lunar lander from Yankee Clipper, piloted by Richard F. Gordon. Forty-five minutes later, Comdr. Gordon fired a 16-second burst with his 93-pound control thrusters to take him away from the command ship.

"See you, troops," said Comdr. Gordon, who will orbit the moon until redocking at 1602 GMT tomorrow.

A critical and complex burn from Intrepid's 9,870-pound thrust motor at 0546 GMT slowed it and dropped it lower. With the astronauts on their backs and unable to see where they were going, a computer guidance system took over, taking them down and slowing them still further.

At 0643 GMT, Intrepid fired its descent engine again at a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Pointed at Sun by Mistake

Lunar Camera Is Damaged, Halting TV Transmission

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 19 (AP).—Astronaut Alan L. Bean apparently pointed the lunar television camera at the sun by mistake today, damaging the image tube and depriving earthlings of a front-row view of astronaut activities.

After the camera failed, space agency officials and engineers of Westinghouse, the TV manufacturer, said the light-sensitive target in the image tube appeared to have been burned by a high-intensity light source—probably the sun.

Before Lt. Comdr. Bean and Comdr. Charles (Pete) Conrad ended their first moonwalk, mission control asked them to try to adjust the camera; they tried, but to no avail.

The camera went out 45 minutes into the moonwalk while Comdr. Bean was transferring it from a mount on the side of the lunar module Intrepid to a tripod several yards away. Television screens on earth suddenly blanked out, showing a bright, white blob at the top and a black area at the bottom.

Little Time to Tinker

Viewers did see color pictures when Comdr. Conrad and then Comdr. Bean climbed down Intrepid's ladder and stepped onto the moon. The camera was mounted then to the door of a storage compartment on the lander.

The astronauts were tied to a rigid schedule and had little time to tinker with the camera, although mission control suggested several tests at the end of the first moonwalk.

Although they activated a switch increasing camera sensitivity and opened the lens to its widest aperture, the picture did not improve.

Then they placed the camera in the shade and pointed it at a dark area. Engineers hoped the light-sensitive material in the image tube would regain some sensitivity.

This, too, had no effect on the picture, and a Westinghouse spokesman said later it was doubtful that the camera would work during the rest of the lunar stay.

Craftsman Bean Clouts Camera With a Hammer

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 19 (UPI).—When the $78,000 color-television camera did not work on the moon today, astronaut Alan L. Bean reacted like many an earthman: He hit it with a hammer.

"When I hold the lens, I can feel wheels running inside. I hit it on the top with my hammer," Lt. Comdr. Bean said.

"Skillful fix, Al," said ground communicator Edward G. Gibson.

"Yeah, good craftsmanship," replied Comdr. Bean, an aeronautical engineer.

The camera, however, did not respond to the treatment, and Comdr. Bean moved on to other tasks.

What They Said

HOUSTON (UPI).— Excerpts from an unofficial, edited transcript of America's second moon exploration follow, giving conversations between moon-landing astronauts Charles (Pete) Conrad and Alan L. Bean and command module pilot Richard F. Gordon and ground controllers.

Intrepid, with Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean aboard, began separation sequences from Yankee Clipper piloted by Comdr. Gordon at 0410 GMT.

CONRAD—We're standing by and ready to go. You just tell me when I'm free. I'm just along for the ride until then.

GORDON—Okay, here you go.

CONRAD—Back off, Dick.

GORDON—There he goes.

Capsule Communications Gerald CARR—Intrepid looks good. Real good, Dick...

CONRAD—We just watched our first earth rise which was fantastic.

GROUND—Roger, Pete.

* * *

BEAN—You're about 30 degrees above our horizon now, Houston, and you're about a one third crescent moon and you really are beautiful, we see blues and whites.

GROUND—Roger. Al, we put on our Sunday best for you.

BEAN—We're pretty well suited out up here ourselves. This thing sure flies nice.

* * *

At 1:35 a.m. Flight Director Cliff Charles Worth announced Mission Control was taking a final poll for PDI (rocket blast from lunar orbit for descent to the moon). Four minutes later came this transmission.

GROUND—Intrepid, go for PDI.

CONRAD—Roger, go for PDI.

* * *

CONRAD—...out there, think I see my crater...

CONRAD—There it is! There it is! Son of gun, right down the middle of the road! Amazing! Fantastic!

BEAN—Come on down, Pete, you can come on down. 190 feet. 180 feet. You're looking good. 130 feet. 120 feet. You're looking OK. Slow down the descent rate. 80 feet... 70... You're looking real good. Watch for the dust. 40 feet, coming down at two. 30 feet. You've

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

To Our Readers

A strike by electricity workers in France cut off power to this newspaper for 12 hours. As a result, for some readers, today's editions of the International Herald Tribune may have been delayed. The Herald Tribune regrets the inconvenience.

Milan Policeman Killed

Violence Erupts as 12 Million Join General Strike in Italy

ROME, Nov. 19 (AP).—Scattered violence that left one dead and scores injured erupted in Italy today during a general strike that involved an estimated 12 million workers.

The strike shut down factories, offices, gas stations, schools, bars and restaurants. It stopped trains and buses for four hours and kept firemen and hospital workers at home. It curtailed telephone and telegraph service.

A 22-year-old policeman, Antonio Annarunna, died in Milan after being struck on the head with an iron pipe wielded by one of about 100 extremist demonstrators.

The extremists spearheaded a clash with police that also involved a few workers that were leaving an indoor rally that was attended by about 3,000 to 4,000 workers.

Police reported that 56 policemen were hurt during the clash, including 23 who were hospitalized. About 50 demonstrators were also wounded and 39 were held for questioning.

Students threw up barricades around the University of Milan and occupied the entire school.

The violence erupted when 3,000 to 4,000 workers left the Teatro Lirico after a rally and found themselves attacked by 100 screaming left-wing extremists.

Police waded in with clubs and tear gas to break up the fray. The extremists ripped iron pipes from the scaffolding on a nearby building and swung them at the police. The fighting lasted an hour.

President Giuseppe Saragat denounced the killing of Mr. Annarunna as a "barbarous murder" which should "reawaken in the citizens' conscience solidarity with those who defend law and liberty."

There were also violent clashes between strikers and police in Turin, Bolzano, Catania, Syracuse and Trent.

Fire broke out in the city hall at Fondi, a city of 22,000 persons 60 miles south of Rome, when 100 pro-Chinese Communists fought with other Communists and invaded the building. Flames spread through several offices containing records. Several persons suffered minor injuries in the clash between the two Communist groups.

The 12 million strikers were protesting high rents and housing shortages.

Demonstrators gathered in the big squares of Rome, Milan, Turin, Genoa and Naples to protest the high cost of living.

As the strike developed, a new contract was signed by unions and Pirelli, Italy's largest tire manufacturer. The accord settled a three-and-a-half-month labor dispute which was often marked by violence.

Newspapers have estimated that the general strike will cost $80 million in lost wages to employees and $160 million in lost production to the country.

For millions of Italians, however, the strike meant an extra holiday. Many drove out into the countryside to enjoy a warm November day.



Associated Press.

MAYHEM IN MILAN—Four clubs and a rifle cut through the air as riot policemen subdue a rioter during yesterday's demonstration against the rising cost of living.

...gin in January

...ate Approves Nixon Bill To Establish Draft Lottery

...IGTON, Nov. 19 (Reu... gress gave final approval ...resident Nixon's proposal ... the American draft sys... it will be based on a ... 19-year-olds.

...ate passed the bill on ...te, after earlier passage ...use, and sent it to the ...se for the President's ...expected in a few days. ...deals with only one sec... ...e 29-year-old law and ... provision barring ran... ...ion of men. Congres... ...ings on other proposed draft reforms are to be held early next year.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird told reporters later that he hoped the new system would be in effect for the next draft call in January.

Doubts Resolved

Under the old system, young men were eligible for service from 19 to 26 years of age and were in doubt for those seven years as to when they might be called.

Now the period of "prime vulnerability" will be reduced to the year following the 19th birthday or the year after university deferment expires.

Youths who are deferred for university studies or other purposes would be put into the pool when their deferment ends.

White House spokesman Ron Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon was gratified by the action of the Congress and believed that the reform was essential.

The President first asked Congress for draft reforms last May and had threatened to introduce certain changes by executive order if Congress failed to act.

Accord With Kennedy

The Senate approval followed an agreement reached two weeks ago with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., and others who wanted more sweeping reforms in the military draft laws.

Under the new system, eligible men would be conscripted on a birthday ballot system in which some of the 365 days of the year would be picked at random. If, for example, Nov. 19 were the first number drawn, each man born on that date would be the first on the list for induction.

...viviality ...s Spice ...SALT

...mard Gwertzman

...T, Nov. 19 (NYT).— ...ecedented show of cor... Soviet and United ...assies jointly threw a ...ght in honor of the nego... for the Soviet-Ameri... limiting strategic arms. ...f delegates, Gerard C. ... Vladimir S. Semyonov, ...h other and Finnish ...ho Kekkonen with Sov... ...ne while other Amer... ...ussians clinked glasses ... and vodka.

...red and black caviar ...d around, along with ...cies as reindeer meat, ...pecialty. About 40 Amer... ...ussians and 30 Finnish ... officials attended the ...t the Kaivohuone, a ...restaurant and night... ...ually has a discotheque ...t also plays roulette in ...m of the establishment. ...ht, the Kaivohuone was ...e diplomatic decor with ...l American flags dotting ...a dozen police standing ... a steady rain keeping ... away.

...assy officials said that ...n, jointly sponsored by ... Ambassador Val Peter... ...viet Ambassador Andrei ...as the first time in ...t the two governments ...-hosts of such a social ... were kept to one side ...rmitted to mingle with ... But Mr. Semyonov, a ...ign minister, was heard ...late Mr. Smith, the ... the Arms Control and ...nt Agency, on the moon ...he Apollo-12 module to... ...ption was part of an ...ffort by both sides to ... atmosphere of goodwill ... highly complex talks on ...d eventually reducing ...ry's strategic armaments ...rn earnest.

Britain to Spare Cavalry Horses From Slaughter

LONDON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The Ministry of Defense today responded to the protests of British animal lovers and said no more army horses will be sold to slaughterers.

The announcement followed a meeting between the ministry and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The society asked for the meeting after newspaper reports, confirmed by the army, said old Household Cavalry horses were slaughtered and sold for steaks on the Continent.

The Ministry of Defense said it would consider a request from the RSPCA to find homes for retired horses instead of sending them to slaughter.

Before the announcement, members of Parliament had said they would take up the protest against slaughtering the horses that carry the Household Cavalry in parades and guard postings at Buckingham Palace.

As U.S. Imposes Blackout

Thieu Assigns a Top General To Probe Alleged Massacre

SAIGON, Nov. 19 (AP).—South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu has ordered a military corps commander to investigate the alleged massacre of hundreds of Vietnamese civilians by American troops 21 months ago, in a move paralleling a U.S. military investigation already under way.

A spokesman for Mr. Thieu said today that the president had instructed Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, commander of the northernmost 1st Corps Tactical Zone, to investigate the case and report his findings within a few days.

Another official government spokesman announced today that a "joint" American-South Vietnamese investigation was under way, but later withdrew the statement.

American officials issued a statement saying a U.S. probe of the March, 1968, incident has been in progress for more than a year. They declared that the U.S. government "does not condone atrocities in any way, at any time, under any conditions."

The joint statement by the U.S. Embassy and U.S. military headquarters gave no additional details of the case and in effect imposed a blackout on all further information concerning it from official sources here.

"Since these actions may result in criminal proceedings under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, information concerning the case can be released only by the Department of the Army," the U.S. statement said.

"These procedures are designed to insure that justice is done both in the case of the individuals charged and with respect to the interests of the United States government."

U.S. Army 1st Lt. William L. Calley, 26, now at Fort Benning Ga., has been charged with murder and Staff Sgt. David Mitchell, 29, with assault with intent to kill in the deaths of an unspecified number of Vietnamese civilians.

News reports and statements by Vietnamese claiming to be witnesses have indicated that between 370 and 567 persons died in the incident, which occurred during a military operation in coastal Quang Ngai Province.

Some witnesses, including civilians who claim to have survived the alleged massacre, say American troops herded the villagers from their homes, lined them up in three groups and killed them with rifles and machine guns.

Army spokesmen in Washington have acknowledged that the investigation is continuing, but say that the figure of 567, reported in at least one news account, is "exaggerated."

Today's statement, on behalf of U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, the U.S. military commander in Vietnam, was the first—and possibly last—formal comment on the case by top officials here.

U.S. spokesmen declined to make any further comment on the case.

The fact that Mr. Thieu assigned an officer of Gen. Lam's rank—one of the country's four military corps commanders—to investigate the alleged massacre was seen by some observers here as an effort by the president to demonstrate his own concern that the case be resolved.

Sources said that while Saigon presumably would make available to American investigators any significant information acquired, it was extremely doubtful that the Saigon government would seek on its own to prosecute any Americans.

Mexican Plane Hijacked to Cuba

MIAMI, Nov. 19 (AP).—A small Mexican aircraft with six persons aboard was hijacked to Cuba yesterday, Havana radio reported.

According to a report monitored in Miami, the plane was hijacked during a flight from Merida to Cozumel via Isla de Mujeres. The broadcast said the plane was a single-engined Bonanza, operated by Aerotaxi lines of Merida.

[In Havana, Reuters reported that a twin-engined Brazilian commercial aircraft hijacked to Havana last Thursday left here last night after waiting six days for clearance from the Cuban authorities. The Japanese-built Cruzeiros do Sul plane had six passengers and six crew members.]

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B-52s Attempt To End Siege Of U.S. Camps

Ten Waves of Planes Bomb N. Vietnamese

SAIGON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—B-52 bombers finished up their heaviest overnight strikes in nearly a month today in an attempt to break a North Vietnamese stranglehold on two Green Beret camps along the Cambodian border.

Ten armadas of the Stratofortresses came in during the night to drop 1.8 million pounds of bombs on the doorsteps of the Bu Prang and Duc Lap outposts, 112 and 130 miles north-northeast of Saigon, respectively.

Exploding 500 and 750-pound bombs tore up large chunks of the jungle floor and sent shock waves rolling across the countryside. What effect the strikes had on the North Vietnamese, dug into bunkers, was not immediately known, though reports from the field said the guerrillas this morning continued their sporadic shelling of Bu Prang, which has been under 23 consecutive days of bombardment from across the border in Cambodia. No one was reported hurt and there was no fighting around the camp, military spokesmen said.

Official U.S. command sources said battling in the border area and in the northern war zone pushed the number of Americans killed last week well above the 100 mark to the highest level in two months.

The official figures, to be announced tomorrow, will also show more than 3,000 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese slain last week, their heaviest toll in almost three months, the sources said.

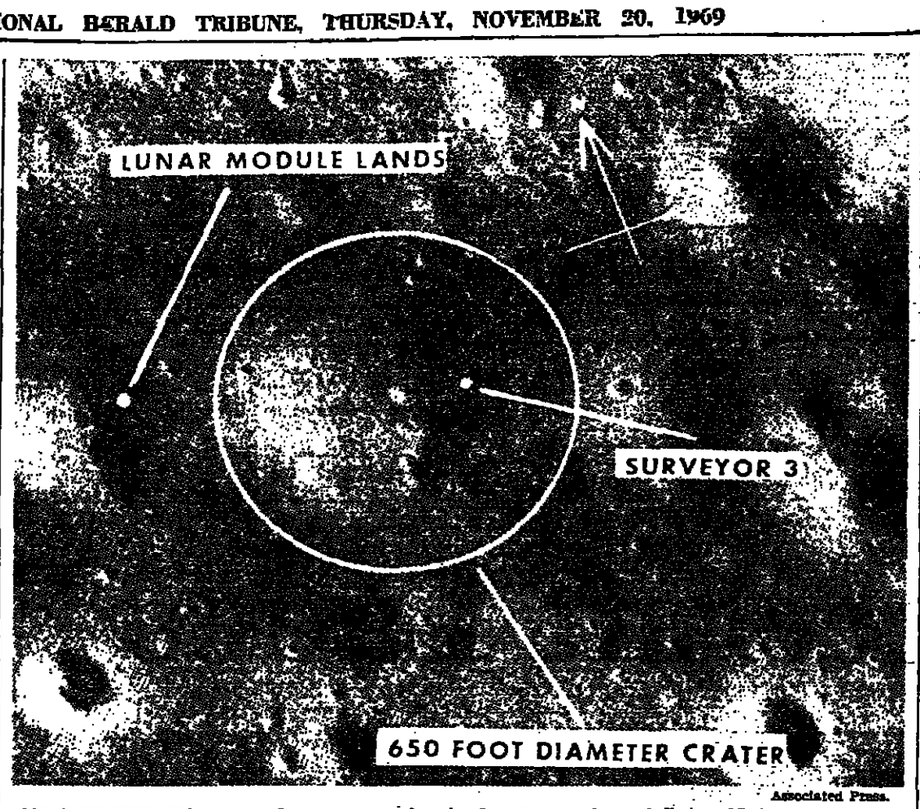
Thieu Accuses Two Deputies

SAIGON, Nov. 19 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu has asked the lower house of the South Vietnamese National Assembly to "take action" against two deputies on grounds that they have engaged in pro-Communist activities, house sources said yesterday.

The sources said that several days ago Mr. Thieu sent the lower house documents and photographs to back up his charges against Representatives Pham The Truc, last seen two months ago in Tokyo, and Huynh Van Tu.

According to the documents, Mr. Truc held a news conference in Tokyo last year in which he called for the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Vietnam and advocated "neutralism" as a solution to ending the Vietnam war.

Mr. Thieu accused Mr. Tu of involvement in the Huynh Van Trong spy case.



Associated Press.

ON TARGET—Diagram shows approximate landing point of Intrepid in relation to Surveyor-3. One of the Apollo-12 tasks is to bring back pieces of the Surveyor.

Electricity Through A-Power Generated 1st Time on Moon

By Thomas O'Toole

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 19.—The electricity for the five scientific instruments left on the moon by the Apollo-12 astronauts comes from the atom.

It is the first use of atomic power on the moon. While it's true that small nuclear heaters warmed the seismometer left on the moon by the Apollo-11 crew, they did not make electricity—only heat.

The nuclear generator carried on the flight of Apollo-12 produces heat too, but it changes the heat to power. It works on a principle called thermoelectricity, in which heat is used to make an electric current.

7 Pounds of Plutonium

The heat source is seven pounds of radioactive Plutonium-238, whose "half-life" of 89 years means it can go on generating heat for twice that time.

The plutonium fuel element is packed into a graphite canister on the outside of the lunar landing craft. During the Apollo-12 moon walk today, Lt. Comdr. Alan Bean took the element from the side of the spacecraft, using a long-handled tool with three prongs at the end, which locked right into one end of the atomic fuel element. Holding the element at arm's length, he inserted it into a cylindrical hole in a device called a thermoelectric generator.

The generator weighs 28 pounds, is made of very exotic and lightweight metals, has no moving parts, manages to put out 63 watts of electricity and has been built to do it in the cold and dark of a 14-day lunar night.

That's its secret. Unlike the solar cells that powered the seismometer on Apollo-11, the thermoelectric generator needs no help from the sun. Thus, it will pump electricity day and night on the moon and may survive two years in that hostile environment.

After the fuel element was plugged in, the generator was carried away from the landing craft.

"There isn't much of a radioactive problem," Comdr. Bean explained not long ago. "The thing that we worry about is the temperature of the thing. It's up around 1,400 degrees after you leave it out a while."

The thing started working almost as soon as Comdr. Bean set it down and began plugging it into the five scientific instruments, which were placed away from the generator on the moon's surface.

In its radioactive state, the plutonium fuel element passes its heat throught the generator, built of lightweight beryllium.

Fitted into the fins of the beryllium generator are hundreds of metal plates, some bonded into the beryllium nearest the heat source, the others placed hard against the outside of the fins away from the heat.

The heat makes the plates nearest the plutonium hotter than the plates on the other side. In plates made of dissimilar metals (these plates are lead telluride, one half doped with tin, the other half with iodine), The unequal heat causes an electric current to flow across the plates.

So long as the heat goes on flowing, the current will flow, too. The only thing that will stop the generator is wear and tear. Eventually, the whole device will stop making electricity when heat corrodes the lead plates.

Grechko Leaves Cuba

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (AP).—Marshal Andrei Grechko, the Soviet Defense Minister, today left Cuba for home after a seven-day visit, the news agency Tass reported in a dispatch from Havana.

WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Overcast
ANKARA	14	57	Very cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	22	72	Sunny
BELGRADE	12	54	Cloudy
BERLIN	8	45	Showers
BRUSSELS	12	54	Overcast
BUDAPEST	6	43	Showers
CAIRO	23	73	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Cloudy
COSTA D' SOL	16	61	Overcast
DUBLIN	12	54	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Showers
FLORENCE	11	52	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Overcast
GENEVA	6	43	Sunny
HELSINKI	3	37	Rain
ISTANBUL	16	61	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Sunny
LISBON	12	54	Sunny
LONDON	13	55	Very cloudy
MADRID	9	48	Partly cloudy
MILAN	10	50	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	8	46	Cloudy
MOSCOW	0	32	Overcast
MUNICH	7	43	Overcast
NEW YORK	16	61	Overcast
NICE	16	61	Sunny
OSLO	-1	30	Sunny
PARIS	11	52	Overcast
PRAGUE	4	39	Showers
ROME	15	59	Sunny
SOFIA	11	52	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	2	27	Rain
TEL AVIV	24	75	Sunny
TUNIS	20	68	Very cloudy
VENICE	8	46	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	9	48	Very cloudy
WARSAW	5	41	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	18	65	Very cloudy
ZURICH	5	41	Very cloudy

(American temperatures taken at 2100 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Moonwalks Planned, But Off Cuff, Too

By George Lardner Jr.

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 19 (WP).—Just to make sure they get high marks for their moonwalks, astronauts Charles Conrad and Alan Bean took along a set of "crib notes"—on their spacesuit cuffs.

It really isn't cheating since the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which serves as teacher, fully approves.

The two astronauts, says the space agency, simply have too much to remember in their two 3 1/2-hour stints on the lunar surface to rely on memory alone.

'A Personalized Checklist'

The brief reminders of their assignments are step-by-step notes that have been printed on several plastic cue cards, attached in turn to a device that fits around the left cuff of each spacesuit like a watchband.

"It's a very personalized checklist," says Raymond G. Zedekar, head of the Lunar Surface Operations Office at the Manned Spacecraft Center here. The wording, he said, was worked out with Comdr. Conrad and Lt. Comdr. Bean.

"After all, what they have to do is in their minds, not anyone else's," Mr. Zedekar said.

Comdr. Conrad's top card, for example, includes a cryptic reminder that says "fam" and under that, the words, "mobility and stabilization."

"Fam" stands for familiarization; what it means is that Comdr. Conrad, who was the first man to step onto the Ocean of Storms, had to be quick to check how soft the lunar surface was there and how well he could move around on it in the moon's gravity.

Another set of notes, for the astronauts' chores around the robot Surveyor-3 spacecraft, tells them to be sure to snip off samples of the Surveyor's TV cables. Scientists want to see what happened to the microbes on the inside of the cables since Surveyor landed in 1967.

18 Pages in All

For Comdr. Conrad, this is boiled down to: "Cut with LMP assistance." The LMP is the Lunar Module Pilot, Comdr. Bean whose card, in turn, reads, "Collect cable and painted tube samples." His job is to hold the can that catches the tubing Comdr. Conrad cuts off.

Each astronaut, Mr. Zedekar said, has about nine cards on his cuff, printed with notes on each side—18 pages in all. All are strung on the watchband with a spring-and-spiral device that keeps each four-by-four inch card flat as the astronauts flip it over.

The Apollo-11 astronauts used some on-the-cuff reminders for their historic moonwalk last July, but since it lasted only two hours and 20 minutes, their notes were all put on single swatches of cloth stuck on the end of their sleeves.

"This time it's better to have more cues and clues," said Mr. Zedekar. Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean, he said, "have got a whole lot more to remember; their activities are much more complex."

Nixons Ask Elders For Thanksgiving

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—President and Mrs. Richard Nixon have invited 250 elderly persons, all over 65, to eat Thanksgiving dinner in the State Dining Room at the White House.

A spokesman for the First Lady said the guests, all from homes for the elderly in the Washington area, were sent engraved invitations to attend the turkey dinner at 1 p.m. on Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. Nixon plans to serve the Nixon family's favorite apple-and-raisin dressing.

The Nixon's two daughters, Tricia and Julie Eisenhower, Julie's husband, David, and Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower, former First Lady, will also attend.

The President, meanwhile, received a 40-pound turkey grown in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, presented by the National Turkey Federation.

First Walk Lasts 4 Hours

Astronauts on Moo After Precise Land

(Continued from Page 1)

height of 49,235 feet at a speed of 4,610 miles per hour miles from touchdown point.

After further maneuvers, including a throttle pullba Intrepid rotated to a windows-forward position so Comdr and Comdr. Conrad could see. Then Comdr. Bean too manual control.

At just before 0655 GMT—less than a minute off sch Comdr. Bean slowly landed his spidery charge. Sensors aluminum pads which support the craft flashed a light cabin, telling the astronauts that they could cut engines.

'Right Down the Middle'

"I can't believe it!" Comdr. Conrad shouted as came down.

"Contact light," said Comdr. Bean. "Contact light engines off. Okay."

Then, hardly able to control the excitement in his v said: "You're looking great! It's sure beautiful out there

"It sure is," Comdr. Conrad murmured.

The landing was perfect. Instead of being the h 1,118 feet from Surveyor, Intrepid came in at barely 500 f

"Holy cow!" said Comdr. Conrad.

"Son of a gun, right down the middle of the road! believe it! Fantastic! Golly Jack!"

Comdr. Conrad added: "Boy, I can't wait to get outsi

But wait he did, first checking instruments, resting a ing and then putting on the gadget which made him and Bean look like every toyshop's image of what a space should look like.

Helping each other, they donned the 183-pound "EMU" vehicular mobility unit).

Frozen Radiator Repaired

Apart from giving the astronauts more than four h oxygen and another 30 minutes for emergency use, protects the moonmen from small meteorites, cools them searing moon heat and provides nooks and crannies for ments.

When time came for them to alight, Comdr. Bea the stuffy nose he developed yesterday. He fixed a radiator in his suit after an alarm went off.

As commander of the mission Comdr. Conrad had of way to jump onto the dusty surface. He did so at 11 the third man—after Neil Armstrong and Edwin Al July 19—to do so.

His first words were a parody on the first utterec Armstrong, who had said: "That's one small step for one giant step for mankind."

Comdr. Conrad, who stands 5 feet 6 1/2 inches, coul be heard grinning at control as he said dryly: "That's one for Neil, but a long one for me."

At precisely 1215 GMT, Comdr. Bean joined his After that, they spent a total of six hours 45 minutes ground—three hours 44 minutes for Comdr. Conrad, thi one minute for Comdr. Bean.

Comdr. Conrad had set up the color camera befor Bean came out, but but just as Comdr. Bean's feet onto the surface, it went out.

Little Glass Beads

Comdr. Conrad was the more talkative of the two.

"Man, that's neat!" he said when he spotted Surveyo "There's Surveyor. Yessir! Does that look neat! It more than 600 feet from here."

Comdr. Conrad on the moon's gravity:

"It's wild, I'll tell you! Hey, Houston, one of the fl I can see, by golly, is little glass beads."

Comdr. Conrad on the moon dust:

"Man, I'm going to get dirty. It's like a regula course over here."

Comdr. Bean on the ease of movement in one-si gravity: "Boy, it's real nice moving around up here. seem to get tired." But both did get tired, more from e than anything else.

The first thing the astronauts did after examining th of Intrepid and briefly walking around was to plant the flag. Again, as commander, that was Comdr. Conrad's

Then they gathered rocks and planted ALSEP (Apo Surface Experiment Package) containers which will increase knowledge of the activities of the moon, the origin of th content of the solar wind.

ALSEP's generator is the first to be made of nuclea for use on the moon, converting radioactive decay into

Collecting Rocks

The eighth nuclear package to be sent into spac United States, it is described by space agency officials s withstand "almost any imaginable accidents."

The rocks gathered by Comdr. Bean and Comdr. Con will take about 100 pounds of them back to earth—s various varieties. Using radio contact, scientists at Hous Intrepid's men on what to look for, asked questions and g information which will aid them not only to know wha terrain the rocks came from, but will tell them whet formed a pattern or whether they were isolated.

All experiments were carefully planned to prevent th being damaged by Intrepid's takeoff blast.

During their strolls, both men came across strange which looked like small volcanoes. They eagerly took of the unexplained phenomena.

Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean both had a "first" credit—through they may not make the history books.

Comdr. Conrad hummed constantly—"Dum de dum d No one ever recognized the tune. It was the moon's fir

Comdr. Bean was the whistler of the two—"I whis I work," he said. Again, the ditty was impossible to i but it was a "first."

At 1516 GMT, Comdr. Bean climbed back into Intr lowed 13 minutes later by Comdr. Conrad. Then they urized their cabin, took off their bulky suits, had di climbed into their hammocks at 1855 GMT.

The next walk was scheduled for 0535 GMT tomo Comdr. Conrad and 0542 GMT for Comdr. Bean.

An Undulating Plain

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Descri area where they had landed, the astronauts said it seem an undulating plain, with no high mountains, but a co number of rocky boulders.

Comdr. Conrad said he could see shallow trenches p ular to the lunar module, which is about three degree vertical.

Because of the brilliant sunlight, there was no color and everything looked pure white.

Comdr. Bean, commenting "We think you're going to place," said he thought he could see lunar bedrock nea spacemen said they could see several good places on whi up their scientific apparatus.

Comdr. Conrad reported that he believed the Intr near the edge of a crater about 300 feet in diameter.

The astronauts appeared to be particularly struck b pervasive lunar dust. They chuckled at the thought t delicate scientific instruments, now covered in the d handled with surgical cleanliness on earth.

"Oh man, look at this dust fly," Comdr. Bean remar Comdr. Conrad suggested that flight planners might think about some color other than white for spacesuits.

Both astronauts described the dust in the Ocean o as deeper and blacker than that found in the Sea quillity by the first moon landers last July.

"Your boots dig in the soil quite a bit," Comdr. ported. "If you don't pick up your feet you really load of dirt in front of you."

Both reported initial difficulty in walking.

"I've got to take it easy and watch what I'm Comdr. Conrad reported. "You get on a little slope tend to keep going."

Noting the powdery black dust, Comdr. Conrad said you one thing, we're going to be a couple of dirty booger

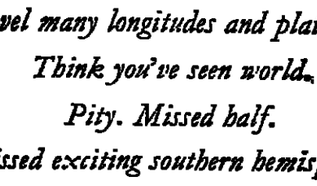
Later, Comdr. Conrad said, "It helps you move if a little. I'm beginning to feel like Bugs Bunny."

Getting used to the footing, Comdr. Bean drove a core-tube about a foot into the soil to collect a core from beneath the surface.

Ground control, noting that the Apollo-11 astrona trouble driving a similar tube in more than five inche how he did it.

"I hit it on the top with my hammer," he replied laugh.

You gaze down Grand Canyon.
You whirl around New York.
Creak-lift up Eiffel Tower.
Go shoeless Tokyo.
Travel many longitudes and platitudes.
Think you've seen world.
Pity. Missed half.
Missed exciting southern hemisphere.
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Much music. Carnival cavortings.
Gay goings on.
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Associated Press

CELEBRATING—Yesterday, as their father Charles Conrad and on the moon, Thomas Conrad, 12, with periscope, Peter Conrad, 14, with tape recorder, prepared a cardboard box "spaceship" in which Peter and neighbor Michael Howell (center) plan to stay from tonight until Sunday morning, re-enacting the moon trip.

Moon Landing Conversations

(Continued from Page 1)

CONRAD—Standby, you guys ought to be...

GIBSON—You guys are go for EVA.

* * *

CONRAD—Okay, Houston, we're gonna open it (hatch) all the way here.

GIBSON — Okay, Intrepid, looks good here.

BEAN—Okay, got the hatch ... Let's get it going.

Conrad triggered the first telecast from the lunar surface at 1141 GMT. The ladder from Intrepid's front porch and one leg of the craft showed reddish-green in the lunar shadows.

GROUND—You coming into the picture now Pete.

CONRAD—Down to the pad. Whoopee! Man, that may have been a small one for Neil, but that's a long one for me. I'm going to step off the pad. Mark. Oh, is that soft and (radio trails off—sound like ... and clean). Hey, that's neat, I don't sink too far. That sun's bright—like someone shining a spotlight in your hand.

CONRAD— ... have the decided impression I don't want to move too rapidly ... that Surveyor is sitting on the side of a steep slope alright. Gotta walk real careful, Al.

BEAN—You sure lean forward?

CONRAD—Lean forward. I feel like I'm gonna fall. See little glass beads. Gonna put it in contingency sample bag. Am I really leaning forward?

BEAN—Sure are. On earth you'd fall over.

BEAN—OK, Pete here I come.

CONRAD—Wait wait wait.

BEAN—You ready now?

CONRAD—No, no, no.

CONRAD—Made a shambles of that color chart. Tried to throw it down and naturally it went in sideways. Now so covered with dirt can't tell what color it was.

CONRAD—Look how close we almost landed to that crater. The descent engine didn't even dig a hole.

BEAN—Beautiful, Pete.

CONRAD—Can you find earth? Oh, there it is. Hello earth.

* * *

Conrad and Bean began their first lunar experiment while attempting to correct TV camera difficulties.

BEAN—I've got the solar wind.

GIBSON—When you finish with the solar wind will you give the F-stop another try. Turn it all the way open.

BEAN—OK, but I gotta watch out for those cables.

BEAN—OK, solar wind collector connected. I'll go work on TV.

BEAN—When I hold lens can feel wheels running inside ... I hit it on the top with my hammer.

GIBSON—Skillful fix, Al.

BEAN—Yeah, good craftsmanship ...

GIBSON—Still not getting a good picture. Why don't you press on and come back if you have time?

BEAN—... if you do get a picture ... be glad to come back and work on it. ..

CONRAD—What I need is a piece of tape. Okay, the flag is up ... have the flag up ... hope everyone down there is as proud as we are to put it up.

GIBSON—We're proud of what you're doing.

* * *

CONRAD—Don't take this the wrong way... looks like a small volcano about four feet... about five feet across... looks sort of like a small volcano.

GIBSON—Any hole or central vent?

CONRAD—Don't know. We'll go over after get ALSEP out. Couldn't ask for a better spot for this...

* * *

BEAN—Trouble with seismometer, no good bedrock... all we have is this dirt... just gonna have to take what we can get on that seismometer.

CONRAD—Man, I'll tell you. Man are you dirty.

* * *

BEAN—Have (solar) wind deployed... really have to be careful with these cables, don't you? OK, let's drift.

CONRAD—Wait a minute, let me by. You make me knock solar wind over, I'm gonna be mad at you.

BEAN—That's a nice job on that solar wind.

CONRAD—Thank you.

The two lunarnauts then proceeded to deploy the rest of the equipment and the nuclear power package.

* * *

As Conrad went to further investigate the mini-volcanoes Capsule Communicator Gibson announced: "You'll be extended 30 minutes so you'll be out for a total of four hours. It looks like you've got about one hour left."

* * *

CONRAD—Almost out to thousand foot crater. Got about another 200 feet to go. Seen linear patterns quite frequently on surface ... run generally from north to south.

BEAN—Looks like a secondary impact crater which occurred recently.

GIBSON—Show you 3 hours 7 minutes in EVA. Like you back to LM to start closeout in 10 minutes.

CONRAD—Holy Christmas. We'll have to smoke there, Houston.

GIBSON—That's affirmative.

CONRAD—Can't get many rocks but if that's what you want. This looks like a spanking fresh impact crater. Look at that, fella (Bean!)

BEAN—Wonder why these look so fresh ... must be the difference in material. Let's go.

CONRAD—...have to smoke to get back to that LM.

* * *

GIBSON—Pete and Al, picking up your heavy footprints going by seismometer.

CONRAD—Great ... look I gotta get going on the rock box.

BEAN—Yeah, let's go.

CONRAD—I feel like Ebenezer Scrooge or something. Never saw one (rock) like that before. Look at that ... is that green? No, it was grinning at me, that's why I stopped.

BEAN—Let's pick up a couple of these, OK?

CONRAD—...we gotta have that ... a sheer piece of glass.

BEAN—Hold my hand. Oh, I'm losing it.

CONRAD—It's either glass or something. Looks green to me.

As Conrad and Bean reached Intrepid, Bean, who is on his first space flight, announced: Boy, we're not going to have any trouble sleeping tonight.

Apollo Schedule

SPACE CENTER, Houston.—Here are the highlights on the Apollo-12 schedule.

Today

0317 GMT—Comdr. Charles Conrad Jr. and Lt. Comdr. Alan L. Bean end sleep period, start one-hour eat period, then prepare for second moon walk.

0532 GMT—Intrepid hatch is opened and Comdr. Conrad, then Comdr. Bean, exit to begin walk. During the next three hours and 15 minutes, they gather rocks after first documenting with photographs each stone's position on the surface, walk to the Surveyor-3 spacecraft and snip pieces off it to return to earth.

0847 GMT—Astronauts re-enter Intrepid and close hatch.

1042 GMT—Cockpit is depressurized again. Backpacks and other unnecessary equipment is tossed onto the moon's surface to reduce weight inside Intrepid, then the cockpit is repressurized.

1047 GMT—Astronauts begin one-hour eat period, then check systems for launch back into lunar orbit.

1423 GMT—Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean trigger the landing craft's ascent engine for a seven-minute ten-second burn to propel them back into lunar orbit.

1802 GMT—After several course adjustments, Intrepid and the Yankee Clipper command ship dock.

1026 GMT—Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean rejoin Comdr. Richard F. Gordon in the command ship.

Tomorrow

0642 GMT—The main Apollo-12 engine is fired, blasting the spacecraft out of moon orbit and toward earth.

Soviet Television Gives 7 Minutes To Film Clips of U.S. Moon Landing

MOSCOW, Nov. 19.—While the rest of the world watched, the Soviet public waited.

Moscow television screened a folk music ballet as the two American astronauts flew their craft Intrepid to a final touchdown today.

Some seven hours after the second U.S. moon-landing, Soviet citizens were shown brief film clips of the historic mission. The pictures showed Comdr. Charles Conrad and Lt. Comdr. Alan L. Bean taking their first steps on the moon. They also recorded the separation of Intrepid from Yankee Clipper and the beginning of the descent.

The belated television coverage lasted only seven minutes. The pictures were scheduled to be reponted three times during the evening, a possible concession to the interest of the average Soviet citizen.

Earlier in the day Radio Moscow gave a one-sentence announcement of the landing in a bulletin delayed by nearly ten minutes. Later television news relegated the American success to a brief news item at the end of the broadcast.

The Soviet press carried short factual accounts without comment. This has been the pattern since the launch of Apollo-12 last Friday.

© Los Angeles Times

On Earthpad, 3 Families View TV

To Follow Their Kin's Production

NASSAU BAY, Texas, Nov. 19 (UPI).—"Yippee!" yelled Jane Conrad, jumping on the bed beside the television set when her husband Pete reported early today he had landed the spacecraft Intrepid on the moon.

Then she went into the front yard of the Conrad home in Taylor Lake Village, pointed to the three-quarter moon in the southwest, and said:

"There they are. Right up there."

Sue Bean, wife of the other astronaut on the moon, Alan L. Bean, pounded her hands in applause along with the rest of the "landing party" of 35 in the living room of her $80,000 home here.

'We Did It Again'

Then she exulted: "Well we did it again, all pulling together. Outstanding! It was great!"

In the nearby home of Richard F. Gordon jr., the command module pilot who remained circling the moon in lonely orbit, his wife Barbara whooped along with her visitors.

"I wonder how close to the Surveyor they are—that's what I want to know," were Mrs. Gordon's first words, in reference to the Surveyor-3 spacecraft to which the astronauts are scheduled to walk tomorrow.

Her daughter Carleen, 15, told her a few minutes later it had been announced they were within walking distance.

"It's a feat just to get to the lunar surface, but 350 meters from the Surveyor is fantastic," Mrs. Gordon said.

In the Conrad home, where Jane said she felt "just great," it was like a party with neighbors and friends dropping by. She watched television in her bedroom with her four sons, her mother, her pastor, and astronaut Michael Collins, who was command module pilot for Apollo-11.

At the Bean home, Clay, 13, came downstairs about ten minutes before the landing and positioned himself in front of the television in the living room. Mrs. Bean, wearing tan slacks and a blouse, sat on the floor in front of the NASA "squawk box" with astronauts Russell L. Schweickart on her right and William A. Anders on her left, and Edwin E. Aldrin, who was the second man to step on the moon, behind her.

Amy Bean, 6, slept through the landing.

Three of the Gordon children, who attend a private school in Beaumont, Texas, had rested during the afternoon so they could stay up late for the landing. Two others of the six Gordon children joined Carleen and their mother watching television.

Mrs. Gordon's parents and her cousins were present. Comdr. Gordon's mother, Mrs. Angela Gordon, sat on a sofa with Barbara, who said she was proud of her husband as part of the team and that "without him they could never get back."

But she added: "This night belongs to Pete and Al."

20 Are Convicted In Mass Trial of Campus Dissidents

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Eighteen Negro and two Mexican-American students were found guilty today of kidnapping, conspiracy or false imprisonment in an unprecedented mass trial of campus dissidents.

They were charged with taking over the administration building at San Fernando Valley State College in north Los Angeles and holding the college's acting president and 35 other staff members as prisoners for five hours.

The hearing was held under strict security precautions in the same courtroom in which Sirhan B. Shiran was sentenced to death for the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

When the trial began on Sept. 18, a total of 24 defendants were charged with 1,731 counts. Four of the defendants were acquitted.

Thirteen were found guilty yesterday of conspiracy, kidnapping and false imprisonment. Seven were found guilty of false imprisonment.

Sentencing was set for Jan. 26. Those convicted face possible prison terms or fines.

Direct Elections May Be Deferred

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Congressional approval of direct popular elections of the President may be stymied for the rest of the year. Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., did not include the proposed constitutional amendment on his legislative calendar of matters to be dealt with before the Christmas holiday adjournment.

The decision, dictated by the lack of time, a logjam of legislation and controversy, could hinder chances of getting state ratification in time for the 1973 election.

Money to Burn

KHARTOUM, Nov. 19 (AP).—There's money to burn in Sudan—$96 million worth—and it will all be going up in smoke because of an error in the bank-note signature. The mistake was spotted just before the notes, which were printed in London, were to be distributed by the Bank of Sudan.

GNP Miscalculated in 1965

Statisticians' Error Factor in U.S. Inflation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—A Budget Bureau statistician said today that errors in calculating the 1965 gross national product contributed to policy judgments that paved the way toward the current inflation.

Julius Shishkin, associate director for statistical policy of the Budget Bureau, said that the 1965 GNP showed a substantial gap between potential and actual output, indicating further expansionary economic policies.

"But while the economic-policy makers were trying to wipe out the gap with fiscal and monetary policy actions, the statisticians quietly and unceremoniously wiped it out with data revisions," he said in a speech prepared for delivery before the Federal Statistics Users conference.

The actions, instead of stimulating what policy makers believed to be a sluggish economy, "had the effect of overheating an already bubbling economy," he said.

Mr. Shishkin also called for better funding of statistical programs.

"Too little money has been available to obtain the statistics required to meet the needs for economic and social-policy decisions involving billions of dollars," he said.

Victim of 'Job Abolition'

AF Head Denies Firing Efficiency Aide

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP).—Air Force Secretary Robert Seamans repeatedly and emphatically denied yesterday that he had fired A. Ernest Fitzgerald because of his disclosure of cost overruns on the C-5A, jet transport.

In fact, Mr. Seamans told a joint economic subcommittee, Mr. Fitzgerald was never fired at all, his job was simply abolished to save money and to reorganize his office more efficiently.

The term "job abolition" brought laughter from the packed hearing room. The subcommittee chairman, Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., told Mr. Seamans: "It is hard for me to accept your testimony on its face."

At the same time, Mr. Seamans acknowledged that the Air Force Office of Special Investigations had opened a file on Mr. Fitzgerald after he made his C-5A revelations. He said the file, HQD 24-12032, contains information from anonymous informants and newspaper clippings.

Rep. William Moorhead, D., Pa., suggested that the file was begun on orders of the Air Force chief of staff last June in an effort to turn up material personally damaging to Mr. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Seamans, however, insisted that the Office of Special Investigations routinely begins files on newsworthy people and that Mr. Fitzgerald had received "a considerable amount of publicity" after his C-5A testimony a year ago. Mr. Seamans said he thought the file "was probably initiated" last November, before he became secretary.

An Air Force spokesman said later that the Office of Special Investigations conducts criminal and security inquiries for the service. The spokesman said HQD 24-12052 was opened "last spring" on the initiative of the office's director, Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Carpucci. Mr. Seamans became Air Force secretary on March 4.

Although Mr. Fitzgerald himself said he would welcome putting the contents of the security file on the public record, Mr. Seamans said he couldn't do that. He said it would be "unfair to the individual in question and those who provided the information."

However, the secretary promised the subcommittee that the file would never harm Mr. Fitzgerald because he would never give his consent to an investigation of the Air Force efficiency expert.

Praises His Work

Mr. Seamans praised Mr. Fitzgerald's work at one point in contrast to his testimony before the House Armed Services Committee last May. Then Mr. Seamans disparaged Mr. Fitzgerald for doing "extracurricular work" on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Seamans twice said he was "sorry" he had accused Mr. Fitzgerald before the House Committee of leaking classified documents to congressmen. "Mr. Fitzgerald has not to my knowledge violated national security," he said yesterday.

As Sen. Proxmire's questioning went on, however, the Air Force secretary began to show some irritation. He said that he had discussed the "job abolition" with Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, but Mr. Seamans declined to say whether he had also discussed it with anyone in the White House on the ground that it would be "inappropriate."

He was asked if Mr. Fitzgerald had been "too firm, too zealous."

Cites Letter

"Judge for yourself," he replied. He read from a 1967 letter Mr. Fitzgerald wrote to Lt. Gen. J. W. O'Neil, commander of the space and missiles organization.

The lengthy letter explored the problems of the Minuteman program, now estimated to be overrun by $4 billion or more. The paragraph Mr. Seamans read said:

"Lying was a way of life in the program. Financial figures were plucked from thin air, and deceptive technical information was presented as a matter of course ... A more serious and lasting effect is the example set for young officers and the damage done to the image of the Air Force."

Mr. Seamans labeled the letter a "false accusation" because "I have yet to meet any responsible person [in the Air Force] I could accuse of lying."

Finally, Mr. Fitzgerald himself was summoned from the audience to sit alongside Mr. Seamans and his two aides. He repeated his view that he was dismissed for his C-5A overrun testimony. Asked how his fate would affect his colleagues, he replied:

"They will be very hesitant to be aggressive in the areas we have worked with in the past ... The climate for candor is worse. Certainly no one will be encouraged to speak candidly before congressional committees on controversial matters."

House Approves $96 Million for SST Continuation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—The House voted yesterday to extend the development of supersonic transport aircraft into the construction of two prototype planes.

With almost a two-to-one majority on a standing vote, the House approved a $96 million appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The government has already spent $623 million for research on the SST since President John F. Kennedy launched the program in 1962. Advocates of the plane acknowledged yesterday that it will require an additional investment of $566 million, beyond this year's appropriation, to build and test-fly the SST prototypes by 1973.

House liberals, led by Rep. Sidney R. Yates, D., Ill., derided the SST in debate as a "toy of the jet set," and described the government's investment in it as a further distortion of national priorities.

But they produced only 64 votes against the appropriation that had been requested by the President and endorsed by the House leadership and the Appropriations Committee.

Antarctica Copter Crash

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—An American scientist and a New Zealander were killed when a U.S. Navy Seahorse helicopter crashed in Antarctica today, U.S. Operation Deep Freeze headquarters reported. Six others were injured when the helicopter came down near Mount McLenan, 65 miles west of the U.S. McMurdo Sound Station.

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Five days in a deck-chair. Or in a swimming pool. Or bridge. Or movies. Nothing to do, or lots to do. It's a great way to sneak up on Christmas looking at the sea.

On the France the Faubourg St Honoré is at your cabin door.

You can start your Christmas purchases in the middle of the Atlantic. Or you can even learn the recipe for "Coupe givree Bibesco" for your Christmas party.

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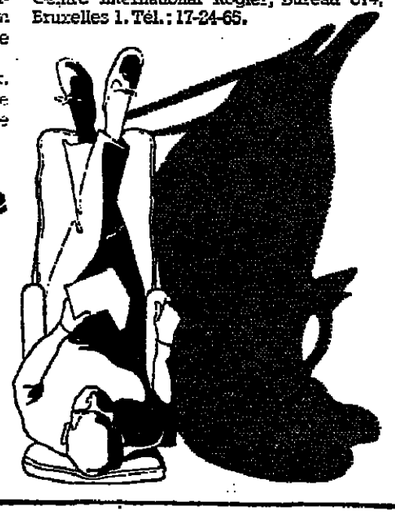
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Thursday, November 20, 1969 *

Mr. Sato's Essential Visit

Premier Sato's visit to President Nixon seems destined to produce the most significant developments in American-Japanese relations since the conclusion of the mutual security treaty in 1960. Those developments will affect not merely the two principals but the stability, security and pattern of development of a great stretch of Asia for years to come.

Much spadework has been done by both sides in advance of Mr. Sato's trip and no major obstacles are anticipated for the talks at the White House, which began yesterday. Both equity and sound world relations speak for an agreement by the Nixon administration to return Okinawa to Japanese control in 1972 and to accept for the military base there the restrictions that now apply to American air and naval stations in Japan's home islands. If Washington now balked at such an agreement, Mr. Sato's government would collapse under a combined assault from the neutralist left and the nationalist right; whatever regime emerged from the consequent turmoil would inevitably be far less favorably disposed toward the United States.

Thus, it is clearly in the American interest to agree that, after the return of Okinawa, Washington will consult Japan before using the base there for combat operations, before launching a major military buildup, or before reintroducing nuclear weapons. In return for such an understanding on Okinawa, Mr. Sato should be prepared to do more than simply promise the automatic extension of the security treaty after June 23, 1970, when it comes up for review.

In its own best interests, Japan should sign the treaty to bar the spread of nuclear weapons. It should make a greater contribution to its own defense, assume a far greater burden of aid to other countries, which it can easily afford, and reduce its tariffs by way of becoming a more responsible partner in world trade. Washington need not be bashful about pressing these moves on Mr. Sato.

The partnership between the United States and Japan has been of tremendous benefit to both countries thus far in the postwar period. It will not be difficult to enhance that cooperation over the next decade and more if each partner conceives its own interests broadly and keeps in mind the genuinely acute political problems of the other.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Father of the Kennedys

Joseph Patrick Kennedy will go down in history primarily as the father of a distinguished and powerful family. Solely as a public official it is doubtful that he would rate more than a footnote, and that not more than half favorable.

A remarkably good and effective chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, he helped draft strict regulations that would have encumbered him in the days when he was amassing a fortune through stock speculation and free-wheeling manipulations in the motion picture, liquor and real estate business. As chairman of the Maritime Commission, he likewise served with a distinction that confounded his liberal critics. Unfortunately, in the dark days preceding World War II, President Roosevelt rewarded Mr. Kennedy for a loyalty that enraged his former fellow economic royalists by naming him as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. His pleas for appeasing Hitler, his repeated advice that Great Britain was finished, were appallingly wrong both diplomatically and historically.

With his public career at an end and his fortune made many times over, Joseph P. Kennedy concentrated his full attention on being, in the words of a historian, "one of the most remarkable parents in American history." He inculcated in his sons a passion for public affairs—business was a forbidden topic in the family circle—a devotion to each other, and a competitive spirit that had no use for defeat or even for "moral victories."

The result was a family of spectacularly successful political leaders who owed the elder Kennedy much of their zest, some of their tactics, and happily little of their political philosophy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The White House and Its Press

The free-ranging Mr. Spiro T. Agnew chose the first day of the new Vietnam Moratorium to attack America's news media. He accused them of being "a tiny and closed fraternity of privileged men" who censored the news. It's a nice phrase which is amusingly similar to what the Czechoslovak government has been saying about the news media in its country. Long live the mutual suspicions between the world's governments and press.

But what was really strange about the Vice-President's speech is that he should have picked this moment to weigh in against the press. To judge from the generally friendly response of the American media to Mr. Nixons's Vietnam speech, he and Mr. Agnew ought to be well pleased. . .

. . .Which leaves the question "what does the majority of the American people really think about the war?" as far from being answered as ever. The news media seem to reflect the same cross-currents of opinion as the population as a whole. They are also probably almost as malleable.

. . .So far Mr. Nixon's policy of appealing to the "silent Americans" has had some success. . .Yet if this is a tactical victory for Mr. Nixon, it will only buy him a little time. . .The opposition to the war is too widespread, too well argued and too respectable for either Mr. Nixon or Mr. Agnew to neutralize it in a hurry.

—From The Guardian (London).

Helsinki Meeting

Discussions on armaments limitation are inseparable from the elements of tension which provoke the arming of the giants: the Middle East and Vietnam. This brings up the question of whether resignation or the desire for show caused Moscow and Washington to meet now.

—From Frankfurter Allgemeine.

* * *

The American-Soviet conversations on strategic arms limitation promise to be difficult. Everyone feels that the success of the dialogue is crucial for world peace. What is intended in the talks is to preserve the "balance of terror" that guarantees world peace rather than to make a real disarmament effort. Even if the attempt aims only at stopping the escalation now under way and at freezing nuclear arms at their present level, this would be a considerable step forward since, for the first time, what is involved is not only the arms of others—as was the case with the nonproliferation treaty—but the very arms that make the superpowers mighty. One can therefore imagine that the study of such a dossier, one of the most complex and difficult imaginable, will take months and even years.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Investment in U.S.

The behavior of the Department of Justice [concerning the British Petroleum-Sohio merger] should convince Europeans that foreign companies are not subject to anti-foreign discrimination. Indeed it may be that foreigners receive slightly better treatment than U.S. concerns. But both Europeans and Americans must recognize that the anti-trust laws as they at present stand, and as the department at present interprets them, are likely to be a continuing source of friction.

It would be in the interests of the United States as well as of other countries if some thought was given to changing the laws in order to encourage foreigners to invest in the United States without having to fear a costly argument with the Department of Justice. In its present balance-of-payments position, the United States needs to attract more foreign investment. In addition, the best defense for United States companies abroad against anti-American discrimination would be for more foreign companies to have subsidiaries in the United States.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Gibraltar at Zero

[Gibraltar] has lost almost all its military interest. The Rock has ceased to be good business and has become an increasing strain on the British budget. The colony is no longer viable. It is sustained by the iron lung of the British fleet, and its artificial existence cannot be long continued.

We are at zero point, the one corresponding to the Treaty of Utrecht. To each Spanish concession there must be a corresponding British one. How long will the British budget be able to hold out? How long will the United Nations tolerate this affront? This is the problem of London.

—From ABC (Madrid).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Nov. 20, 1894

PARIS—It is written that there shall be no end to crises in Hungary, but the one which prevails at present is of a much more special character than its predecessors, for it has been brought about not by the Chambers, but by the Emperor. It is now three months since the ministers submitted to the sovereign the bill on civil marriage which had been passed by the Chamber. All this time has passed and still he does not sign. The position of the ministers is intolerable.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 20, 1919

WASHINGTON—The Peace Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations Covenant were rejected last night by the United States Senate after one of the most dramatic and spectacular sessions in the nation's history. By way of climax, a concurrent resolution to declare a state of peace between the United States and Germany was introduced by Senator Lodge, and the Senate, relieved of further consideration of the Peace Treaty, proceeded to its usual business, then adjourned.



'You Have Just Heard a Speech by the President of the United States . . .'

The Cost of Arms and Poverty

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Behind the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks in Finland lies a very simple but important idea. This is that, despite their differences in Vietnam, the Middle East and elsewhere, the United States and the Soviet Union must try to reduce the cost and menace of the arms race.

Both have serious internal economic problems. Both have rising populations. Both have the nuclear power to destroy the other. Both are now at the pinnacle of their strength and stand to lose by war and the rising cost of preparation for war.

Expenditures for military purposes in all the nations of the world have risen from $132 billion in 1964 to over $185 billion annually at the present time. This is higher than at any other time except the peak years of the last world war and represents a 50 percent increase since 1962.

Most of both the cost and increase in military expenditures, of course, have taken place in the budgets of the United States and the Soviet Union. Of the $53 billion increase in the last five years, the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries were responsible for nine-tenths of it.

It does not follow from this that immense and rising military costs by the major powers lead inevitably to war. In fact, a good argument can be made that the absence of world war lasted for only 20 years (1919-1939) precisely because there was an imbalance of power, while the costly balance of power between Washington and Moscow has now avoided a world war for 24 years.

Nevertheless, military costs have been soaring precisely at the time when the money is needed most to deal with the rising population of the world, and as Robert McNamara of the World Bank has pointed out, by far the most serious outbreaks of violence since the last world war have taken place where the people are poor and hungry.

The tragic imbalance in the world today is between the expenditures for military purposes and the expenditures for civilian purposes. Global military expenditures are now taking 7 percent of the total value of all goods and services in the world each year. This is equal to the total annual income of the billion people living in Latin America, South Asia and the Near East.

Less for Education

According to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the world's public education budget is now about two-thirds of the world's military budget. The agency adds: "The average annual expenditure per soldier, worldwide, is $7,800. For the estimated one billion young people in the world school-age population (ages 5-19), public expenditures for education average $100 a year."

This is the background of the talks in Helsinki: 20,000,000 men and women in the active-duty armed forces of the world, and 30,000,000 more in military-related employment; $185 billion for arms, only two-thirds of this for public education, and only one-third of % for the world's public health.

The foreground of the talks, of course, is concerned with the rising cost of the new and more deadly weapons, the strategic arsenals of intercontinental missiles, the big bombers and nuclear submarines, the giant Soviet SS-9 ICBMs, and the new missiles with multiple nuclear warheads.

Still, these talks on the control of the apocalyptic weapons have a bearing on the larger issue of the runaway cost of military expenditures in general. President Nixon is trying first to halt the rate of increase and then to turn it back as fast as he can get agreement on maintaining a reasonably safe balance at a lower level of cost.

His proposition to the Soviets is that the race for nuclear supremacy is damaging everybody and should be replaced by a "sufficiency" of weapons—sufficient in weapons and forces "to protect ourselves and our allies."

If this principle can be established for the strategic weapons, then it is hoped that the total military budgets can be reduced much more rapidly. The responsibility of the United States and the U.S.S.R. to take the lead in this process is obvious. It will be a long, hard and even dangerous negotiation but in a world where 16 percent of the people are actually hungry and almost 50 percent are undernourished, they can scarcely do less.

Letters

Arabs in Israel

Premier Golda Meir's attempt (Nov. 14) to mollify the threatening statement of the Israeli minister of defense, to impose collective punishment on the Palestinian Arabs in the Israeli-occupied territories, adds fuel to the fire rather than extinguishing it. Mrs. Meir could have reduced the existing tension through assurances to respect the personal freedom and property of the Arabs under Israeli occupation, and hence recognize their existence and rights.

She certainly knows that repression breeds resistance. The present Palestine Arab resistance is not without cause; it is the product of despair and loss of faith in international justice to regain the freedom lost and the land captured by force. In fact, Mrs. Meir has not publicly accepted the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967.

What is needed is not an attempt to mollify violent statements, but practical measures to reduce the prevailing tension.

ALI DAJANI.

Amman.

Vietnam Cycle

One suspects that we are going through another of those cycles, all too familiar by now, during which a lull in the fighting or the slightest show of reasonableness or conciliatory tone on the part of Hanoi is taken as evidence of weakness or imminent collapse.

This is a time when the Muses whisper into the President's ear, offering the vision (or illusion) of victory; a time of priority for the counsel of the military in Vietnam and the Pentagon at home. Our position gets firmer; peace talks in Paris get bogged down.

This is a time when a letter from Ho Chi Minh is interpreted as a "total rejection" by President Nixon and as a "wide-open invitation for further discussions" by Averell Harriman and other distinguished writers.

The rest of us sit on the sidelines, helpless and panting, with "sinews tightened and sphincters constricted," awaiting the end of yet another round!

Soon the cycle is completed and we start all over again—ad infinitum!

S.N.M.

Valencia, Spain.

Old Reliable Source

That was a very interesting column on the editorial page (Nov. 11) by Anthony Lewis about the decline of the Protestant ethic in America. But quoting the proverbial taxi driver to illustrate this only proved something else again—American journalism hasn't changed at all in 50 years.

Dr. DESHLBY.

Paris.

Rush to Fill Vacuum In the Persian Gulf

By Robert Hardy Andrews

NATIONS, like nature, abhor a vacuum. Where one appears, there is a rush to fill it. How and with what can change the course of history. Thus the question of which new conglomerate will acquire control of the Persian Gulf is a matter of concern to makers of policy for many of the major powers.

The Shah of Iran was recently a guest in Washington. The visit raised little stir, but an inside-page headline in one newspaper told a potentially major story: "U.S. Firms Seek Okay on Iranian Oil-Arms Deal." The Persian Gulf is up for grabs, and as time nears for completion of the British withdrawal from east of Suez, the number of hopeful grabbers grows.

In Libya, a coup that surprised almost no one has put American-developed oil fields on the auction block. Excitement over Alaska's North Slope discoveries was cooled by experts' warning that reserves "have been grossly overstated in some quarters," and at most assure no more than a two years' supply at present U.S. consumption rates.

In any case, oil from Iran is cheaper, and there is a lot of it for sale. If the Shah of Iran told President Nixon "I want more," he was only doing what comes naturally.

Mr. Nixon on his recent tour told Asians it is time they helped themselves in defense against enemies without and within. West Asians say they gave each other the same sound advice five years ago and, acting on it, initiated "regional cooperation for development," (RCD) with Iran, Pakistan and Turkey as partners in "pooling our resources and experiences."

* * *

The declared objectives made no mention of oil, and RCD was taken seriously at first only by its protagonists.

However, as of now, about 50 Pakistan-Iran-Turkey joint enterprises include petroleum and petrochemical, as well as enterprises ranging from aluminum and heavy-machinery production to an all-weather highway linking Karachi and Ankara, a banking and insurance condominium "to reduce the outflow of foreign exchange," groundwork for a collaborative international airline operating "jumbo" carriers, and much else.

Meanwhile, American air installations in Pakistan are being phased out, American watch-and-ward presence on the Soviet frontier in Turkey is under hardening attack by Turkish militants, and Iranians say that, though he is famously polite, Reza Shah Pahlevi continues to believe Americans tried to block his assumption of one-man rule in 1961. Moreover the fact that his oil revenues for 1969 will exceed $1 billion does not affect his determination to a lot more from someone does he bargain alone.

Abu Dhabi may soon name invented to fill con crossword puzzles. Actually of nine sheikhdoms—some oil-rich—fronting the Persia thus far under British pr that will be left to shift for selves by 1971 unless Britis nation is slowed.

Iran is said to intend a tion of "sphere of influence over some of the sheikhdo the British leave. The sheikhs talk of federating of Arab emirates to resist welcome possibility. But largest of the nine population of 300,000—den dominant voice, and as moves toward Arab mutual distrust heats a may boil over. Who will the mess, if there is one, to be determined. But the are willing.

* * *

Moscow delegations in in and out of Pakistan, "regional assistance" and "an Asian security alliance progress they have made be guessed from RCD's communiques. All mat "specialists" from Mader also on the ground.

There are no reports o lican presence in the Indi but there are persistent unidentified submarines from unnamed ports ro offshore oil-exploration. Direct American econo military aid has been less generous since U.S. planes given for defens Communist expansion w in brief but bitter fight India in disputed Kas 1965. It continues to be, something less than mise

Neither Turks nor Ira Pakistanis feel any fon the Arabs, their brothers or for the Iraqis, their neighbors. They are inv pro forma in the Middle broglio, and can well p it. They have already industrial and military unequaled in any Arab s Pahlevi's "white revol Iran has effected co land reform. Pakistan thi bumper crops, and for time is exporting wheat. backed government in T emerged unscathed from struggle. Neither Tu Iranians nor Pakistanis aware of their strategic i as in the middle-power blocs and com neither side.

Robert Hardy Andre author of "A Lamp and a frequent comme Asian and Near East a wrote this article for Angeles Times.

Taming the Military-Industrial Tiger

By Albert L. Kraus

NEW YORK.—Can the military-industrial tiger be tamed more readily by bringing it into the house of government or by keeping it outside and trying to clip its claws?

The question could be academic. If the more conservative wing of the Nixon administration wins out, the matter may be buried. The military and their allies may not permit it to surface.

The issue has been raised, however, by one of the administration's own men, Murray L. Weidenbaum. Now assistant secretary of the Treasury for economic affairs, Mr. Weidenbaum formerly taught at Washington University, St. Louis, and was perhaps the nation's foremost academic specialist on military spending. His views on this and other provocative topics are detailed in a new book, "The Modern Public Sector."

Ever since President Eisenhower popularized the expression, the military-industrial establishment has been a matter of public concern. Arthur F. Burns, President Nixon's chief domestic counsel who is soon to become chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has warned that the military - industrial establishment includes in its constituency the banker, merchant, restaurant-owner and barber of every hamlet that draws income from a nearby army camp or air base.

There is no denying, nevertheless, that a small group of primary military suppliers play a special role in the military-industrial complex. The names are familiar: Boeing, Hughes, Lockheed, General Dynamics, McDonnell-Douglas, North American Rockwell, among others.

Investment Return

These aren't pygmies, Mr. Weidenbaum observes, nor are they giants. Although General Motors, Ford, Standard Oil (New Jersey), and other top-ranking corporations stand among the 100 largest military suppliers, in one recent year the 27 corporations in the list with assets of $1 billion or more received only 25 percent of the contracts. By way of contrast, the 30 companies with assets of $250 million to $999 million got 58 percent of the awards.

In terms of profits per dollar of sales, the government permits its military suppliers much less than consumer-oriented companies obtain. To make up for this shortfall, it builds plants and buys equipment and supplies working capital to the contractors. As a result, the return to shareholders on their investment is higher on average than in consumer industries.

Paradoxically, however, the stock market places a relatively low value on the shares of the primary military suppliers because of the feast-or-famine nature of the business.

Not only does the government dole out plant, equipment and working capital to the military suppliers, but more and more management decisions are made by government. These involve such things as employee safety, purchasing and worker recruitment.

By way of contrast, decisions that properly should be made by government—what kind of weapons, if any, should be developed and how the programs should be carried out—are being made by the military suppliers.

Mr. Weidenbaum describes this as convergence: "In some ways, the federal government is taking on the traditional role of the private entrepreneur while the companies are behaving less like other corporations and more like government agencies or arsenals."

Galbraith's View

John Kenneth Galbraith has used Mr. Weidenbaum's observations to argue for nationalization of the military suppliers. His argument rests on two questionable premises: as government-owned corporations the military suppliers no longer would rival each other in discovering and promoting new instruments of destruc as government-owned c they would somehow be tive influences on gover

The latter may be especially. Absolved of t profit, merchants-of-de what is to stop their expansion?

Mr. Weidenbaum's ob more modest. He would military suppliers more concerns. They would t ply their own capital. S have to make their ow ment decisions. Attem be made to spread the widely. Present supplier urged to diversify. W search, possibly, would rated from production.

Less dependent on mil the companies presuma be less cause for public

There is a danger ever, that should be rec long as supplying the r mains a feast-or-famin the industry seems like tinue to attract only t attention from Wall Str

Regularize its earning and a horde of investor attracted. This could cre tary-industrial constituen than Mr. Burns has de could create a lobby mo than Mr. Galbraith has

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...Fill Vac... Persian...

...ert Hardy Andrews

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...affect its ... ...ov. 19 (Reuters).—A ...a lot more ... does he ... ...Abu Dhabi ...schools and homes in ...name ... as the government ...crossword ... trouble on several ...of nine ... ...occupied five provincial ...oil-rich— ...d in Paris strikers took ...thus far ... ...tricity centers briefly ...that will be ... driven out by police, ...selves by ... blowtorches to cut their ...uation is ... an office on the Rue ...Iran is ... used a bulldozer to ...tion of "spe... the heavy metal doors. ...over some of ... said that about 50 ...the British ... workers had observ- ...sheikhs ... our strike called by the ...of Arab ... General Labor Con- ...welcome ... ...largest of ... ...population ... ...dominant ... ...moves ... ...mutual ... ...may boil ... ...the mess it ... ...to be ... ...are willing.

federation (CGT) France's biggest labor union.

The stoppage, called to back pay claims, caused cuts on 40 percent of the national electricity network. Gas supplies were affected to a lesser extent.

Several big factories closed, the center of Bordeaux was without electricity all day, and some teachers in Paris appealed to parents of young children not to send them to school. The Paris subway, however, was not affected.

The police today were acting under strict government orders in evacuating striking electrical workers. The government has taken an increasingly tough line as labor and social agitation increases in France. Following the police intervention, electrical workers of two non-striking unions, the Workers' Force and Democratic Labor Confederation, joined the CGT in the strike.

On other fronts, workers at four of France's atomic energy centers today continued a three-day-old strike to protest cuts in government spending and expected dismissals.

Farm Protests

The government is also facing pressure from farmers who staged widespread demonstrations yesterday. The young farmers' association is planning a national protest day Nov. 24.

The farmers, who are concerned about their financial position and future, are also angry at the sentencing of three young farmers to two months' imprisonment for stopping Education Minister Olivier Guichard and forcing him to listen to their complaints in Brittany last weekend.

Following this incident, in which Mr. Guichard was pelted with apples and clods of earth, the government said today that ministers would undertake tours of the provinces to hear local complaints.

But Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas warned at a cabinet meeting today that any attempt to hold ministers or officials would lead to legal proceedings, a government spokesman told reporters.



Associated Press.

SURPRISE STOP—Halted between floors when the current was cut in yesterday's French electricity strike, these two Parisians get helped from their elevator.

...k Court ...victs 4 on ...s Charge

Moscow ... Nov. 19 (NYT).—Four ... and a Greek Army ... turned against ... military-backed govern... King Constantine fled ... were sentenced last ... terms ranging from ... and a half years.

...ens Special Military ... found the four monar... of violating martial ... legally possessing arms ... of a rightist anti-... organization named Invisi... of the Greek Nation. ... were given suspended ... Duiger, a 61-year-old ... who said that he had ... Greek counterespionage ... confessed that he was ... the organization. He was ... to eight and one-half ...

Neither ... military court sentenced Panayotis Bougos, 35, to ... in jail for anti-regime ...

...er Major Jailed

... Nov. 19 (AP).—A ... Army major was ... to five years in jail to... Athens military tribu... ...uiting Premier George ... Papadopoulos, 41, an in... ... until stripped of rank ... accused of sending a ... Premier Papadopoulos ... among others a "mur... sadist of the Greek ... court-martial, former ... Capt. George Ghazis, 45, ... a one-year suspended ... on espionage charges. ... was found guilty of ... Yugoslavia. Meanwhile, ... Papathanassiou, 51, ... the army after King ... abortive coup in ... 1967, was arrested today ... Athens home. Sources said ... was not informed ... against him.

...industria... ...iament Unit ...rance Urges ...Entry in EEC

... Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The ...airs Commission of the ... Assembly today made a ... for Britain's entry into ... an Economic Community ..., economic, and defense ...

... member body, most of ... bers are part of the ... majority, said in a ... is in the interests of ... that ... sign the ... ity" founding the six- ...nization.

... comes just two weeks ... leaders of the EEC, or ... Market, hold a summit ... in The Hague to discuss ... of Britain's member- ...tion.

...rt, however, made no ... the applications for ... by three other coun... ...ark, Norway and Ire- ...ated that membership ... Britain $1.5 billion a ...ggested that there should ...ion period because "it is ... such an effort cannot ... Britain right away."

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Portuguese Regime Abolishes Powerful Secret Police Unit

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Premier Marcello Caetano has announced the abolition of Portugal's secret political police organization.

Under the former government, led by the dictator Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, the organization, the International Police for the Defense of the State, had become a state within a state, penetrating almost all spheres of public and private activity.

The end of the police apparatus was announced today in a three-line communiqué following last night's cabinet meeting.

A "General Office of Security" was set up under the Ministry of Interior and will assume the functions heretofore exercised by the PIDE, which is now extinct, the official statement said.

Portuguese opposition leaders welcomed the government's action as a positive step forward.

"We have been demanding the curtailment of PIDE's exorbitant powers for years," said Socialist leader Mario Soares. "Naturally we are satisfied with the news, but we hope that it is not a change in name only," he added.

'Important Step'

Progressive Catholic leader Francisco Pereira de Moura called the abolition of the PIDE "an important step in the liberalization of the country." Mr. Moura stressed that even if there were no substantive change in the police organization, the mere change of name would have an important psychological impact.

The new General Office of Security will be closely controlled by the Interior Ministry and will not enjoy the "broad autonomy" of the PIDE, official sources said. The attributions and organization of the new police department are to be made public shortly in the government Gazette.

Premier Caetano, a law professor and strict legalist, has on several occasions publicly expressed the need to curb the PIDE's activities. In his first interview to the U.S. press, Mr. Caetano said to The New York Times last May: "There is much exaggeration in what has been said about the PIDE. However, since I assumed office, it has been my concern to restrict it to the normal duties of that kind of police."

The PIDE, modeled after the Gestapo and reportedly with the assistance of Gestapo agents, was set up in 1945.

U.S., Japan Reportedly Reach Accord on Returning Okinawa

By Tom Lambert

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—American-Japanese negotiators were reported yesterday to have worked out an agreement returning Okinawa to Tokyo's control. Such an agreement fits into President Nixon's new Asian policy of diminishing U.S. involvement in the Far East. It also should be acceptable to most Japanese and should therefore ensure Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato's political survival.

Mr. Nixon and Premier Sato today begin three days of talks about Okinawa and will announce their decisions Friday. Okinawa was captured from the Japanese by American forces in 1945 and has been ruled by this country since then.

[President Nixon today said his negotiations with Premier Sato "will very probably be the most successful talks that have been held" between the two governments, United Press International reported. After their first meeting today, the White House said the discussions on Okinawa and other Asian problems were "very constructive."]

In essence, informed sources indicated, the Nixon-Sato agreement on Okinawa already has been reached, and the American-Japanese leaders have little to do but review and approve it.

The agreement was said to provide for the return of Okinawa to Japan on terms closely akin to Premier Sato's hoped-for pattern: by 1972, with some Japanese jurisdiction over the American bases which will remain on the island, and with provisions for the removal of American nuclear weapons from its bunkers.

Although reportedly opposed by some U.S. military officers, the agreement has been blessed by the State Department. Key officials there said it can have these corollary results, which they view as beneficial:

● Since the agreement conforms fairly closely to Mr. Sato's desires for Okinawa, which are believed acceptable to most Japanese except the hard-line leftists, it should cause him no insurmountable political difficulties at home.

● It should ensure a continuance of the American-Japanese security treaty and, through it, Japan's security ties with this country.

● It should ensure Japan's acceptance of responsibility for a major role in the defense of Okinawa, and therefore permit some reduction of the American defense commitment for the island.

The return of Okinawa to Japan, officials said, thus dovetails into Mr. Nixon's new policy of trying to trim American defense commitments in the Far East and getting the Asians to handle more of their own defense responsibilities.

Officials are close mouthed about the prospective removal of American nuclear weapons from Okinawa, declining to say when or where they will be moved.

But they indicated the Nixon-Sato agreement provides for Japanese jurisdiction over the American bases on Okinawa comparable to that exercised by Tokyo over the U.S. bases in Japan. They cannot be used for combat operations unless Japan is consulted.

Before leaving Japan for Washington, Mr. Sato was asked in effect if Japan would authorize American use of the Okinawa bases provided the island was returned to Tokyo's control before the Vietnamese war ends.

"If by some outside chance the war were to be going on when Okinawa reverts to Japan, we would not think of doing anything that would seriously weaken the military role Okinawa is playing," he replied.

Mr. Sato also said before leaving Japan that he was "staking my political career" on the outcome of his Okinawa talks with Mr. Nixon.

The latter, aware that Mr. Sato's regime might fall if the premier does not take home a reasonably satisfactory agreement on the island, presumably would not have asked him here if such an agreement were not in hand.

A State Department official was asked if Mr. Sato can take home the Nixon-Nato agreement to be announced Friday without suffering politically.

"I think he can," the official said.

© Los Angeles Times

Red Cross Restricts Its Role In Biafra to Prisoner Care

GENEVA, Nov. 19 (NYT).—The International Committee of the Red Cross, at one time the principal channel for relief supplies to Nigeria and Biafra, will hereafter devote itself mainly to checking on the treatment of prisoners of war in that civil conflict.

The committee intends, however, to continue to supply medical care to the combatants and has offered to distribute the food and medicine that is still reaching Biafra on flights sponsored by Joint Church Aid.

The greatly curtailed Red Cross operations plan was presented yesterday at a meeting of representatives of the United States and 14 Western European countries. The 15 have donated 90 percent of the cost of the Red Cross relief program and it is understood that the committee wants them to provide further donations.

C. Clyde Ferguson, President Nixon's special representative for Nigeria-Biafra relief, held a separate meeting afterward with Red Cross officials to obtain more details on the revised proposal.

Night Airlift Suspended

The International Committee suspended its night relief airlift to Biafra five months ago after Nigeria shot down one of its planes. It has given a commitment that it will not fly planes over Nigerian territory without Lagos consent.

Since Nigeria refuses to agree to night relief flights, and Biafra has rejected the committee's proposal for day flights, no prospect for the resumption of Red Cross shipments is seen.

At the same time the International Committee, which had also been the principal coordinator of relief supplies for Nigeria, has been compelled by the Nigerian government to hand over its relief functions there to the Nigerian Red Cross Relief Society.

Gaza Terror Kills Child, Wounds Eight

Two Refugee Camps Put Under Curfew

TEL AVIV, Nov. 19 (AP).—Arab terror attacks intensified in the restless Gaza Strip today, killing an Arab child, wounding five other Arabs and three Israeli civilians.

The military hit back with curfews on two refugee camps in the arid Israeli-occupied chunk of land formerly held by Egypt.

Israeli warplanes, meanwhile, staged another of their daily attacks on Egyptian military targets on the Suez Canal, returning safely after one hour of action, a military spokesman said.

In Gaza, ambushers machine-gunned an Israeli automobile at sundown, wounding three Israeli civilians, the spokesman said. A curfew was slapped on Beit Hanun, near the scene of the ambush, and on neighboring Jabaliya, while troops mounted a search for the attackers, he said.

Earlier in the day, a hand grenade was thrown in Khan Yunis in the center of the Strip. A three-year-old Arab child was killed and five other Arabs were injured, among them a five-year-old child and a policeman, the spokesman said.

The army put a curfew on the area of the blast, outside the Khan Yunis branch of Israel's national bank. The curfew was later lifted.

The spokesman said "several local inhabitants tried to prevent the terrorist from throwing the grenade" in Khan Yunis.

On Israel's troubled border with Jordan, two shooting incidents were reported, both initiated from Jordan, the military claimed.

An Israeli corporal was killed by Jordanian fire near the River Jordan, just north of the Dead Sea, it was stated.

Near the Sea of Galilee, Arab saboteurs fired at an Israeli Army patrol, and lobbed mortar shells at another patrol on the southern Golan Heights of occupied Syria, the military said.

There were no losses, the officials added.

El-Fatah in Nine Raids

AMMAN, Nov. 19 (AP).—El-Fatah guerrillas launched nine attacks against Israeli positions in the northern and central Jordan Valley and south of the Dead Sea last night and this morning, the Palestine Armed Struggle Command said.

The guerrillas claimed to have destroyed a number of Israeli outposts and army vehicles and to have killed and wounded several Israeli soldiers. One guerrilla died in the operations, the communiqué said.

Mrs. Meir Vows Aid to Soviet Jews

JERUSALEM, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The Israeli Premier, Mrs. Golda Meir, said today the people and government of Israel would do all within their power to help Soviet Jews settle in this country.

Opening a parliamentary debate on the condition of Soviet Jews, she said that masses of Jews in Russia wanted to settle in Israel.

Mrs. Meir recalled a plea made by 18 Jewish families in Soviet Georgia and communicated to United Nations Secretary-General U Thant nine days ago, and said: "It was not the first plea nor the last."

There are an estimated three million Jews in the Soviet Union.

Vincent Sardi Is Dead at 83; N.Y. Restaurateur

SARANAC LAKE, N.Y., Nov. 19 (AP).—Vincent Sardi, Italian-born founder of the famed Manhattan theater district restaurant bearing his name, died here today. He was 83.

He turned over management of the restaurant, a favorite dining and meeting place for celebrities and tourists, to his son, Vincent Sardi jr., in 1947.

"Aside from his immediate family, the actors and actresses were his familiy," said his daughter, Mrs. Anne Gina.

Mr. Sardi was born in Canelli, Italy, in 1885. His family sent him to school with the hope that he would enter the priesthood, but when he was about 14 he went to London to live with an uncle. It was there he went into the restaurant business, working as a waiter, cook and captain.

Ted Heath

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP).—Ted Heath, 67, a former sidewalk trombonist who became Britain's big band maestro, died yesterday.

He formed his own band in 1945. Ten years later, he was known as "Mr. Music" with 12 million record sales a year.

His leaderless band folded earlier this year after producing other top musicians like Ronnie Scott, Jack Parnell and Paul Carpenter.

'It Is Not Good Times'

An Afternoon in Gaza Town Proves a Soldier's Point

By James Feron

GAZA (NYT).—A few miles north of the occupied Gaza Strip, at the last major Israeli intersection, soldiers stand, hitching rides to their posts in the sector. A highway sign reads "Road Closed." The road is not closed, however. The sign is simply a device to discourage casual visitors. Once inside the Gaza Strip, it is not hard to see why.

At the checkpoint, an Israeli soldier asks the visitor where he is going and why. Finally convinced that it is a matter of official business, the soldier says "O.K."

But he indicates that he is coming along, for the visitor's protection. As he gets in he rolls up the side window and signals to the driver to do the same as a precaution against grenades.

"It is not good times," the soldier says.

An Afternoon in Town

An afternoon in Gaza Town offers additional evidence to support the soldier's assessment.

The main street is deserted, with all the shops shuttered. The nearby market also is empty. An Israeli half-track sits in the main square, another in the market.

The areas are under curfew, imposed as punishment because residents have refused to come forward with information about terrorist incidents.

Traffic moves freely through the streets, but shopkeepers who were assumed to have seen the men who threw grenades at Israeli patrols are prevented from doing business.

In addition, there is a night curfew, from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m., which prohibits all movement and is tightly enforced by the occupation authorities.

The other night in Rafah, a town in the Gaza Strip, two residents were killed by Israeli soldiers for being on the street at 10:30 p.m. An Israeli official, in Gaza Town, where half of the Strip's population of 360,000 lives, said: "There is not much tension, and it is quiet."

Terror Vs. Terror

However, another man, neither an Israeli nor an Arab, said that he had never seen the Gaza Strip so tense. He struggled to find the right word, finally demonstrating his meaning by moving clenched fists toward each other. "It's a case of terrorism encouraging terrorism," he said.

The menacing atmosphere of the Gaza Strip developed, the Israelis say, with the murder two weeks ago of Shlomo Levi, a Jewish shopkeeper. Others say it began with the new Israeli punishment for the crime.

Mr. Levi, who was born in Egypt, had opened a shop in Gaza to employ Arab workers in the construction of wicker furniture. One day two men came in, robbed him and then machine-gunned him to death.

"It was not a political murder," an Israeli official said. "These men were gangsters from Egyptian times. There were murderes here then, too."

He continued: "They spent two hours near his shop, were told when he would be back, walked around with their machine gun and when it was over were helped by two men—we've arrested them—in taking a taxi to Khan Yunis," in the southern part of the Gaza Strip.

Houses Demolished

"One of the killers dropped L£3,000 ($2,300) and a local Arab helped with picking it up," the official said. "The other dropped a grenade and he was also helped. But nobody came to us, nobody could tell us even what color shirts these killers wore."

The day after the murder, Israeli security authorities, operating on instructions from Defense Ministry officials, demolished eight structures around the shop under new "neighborhood punishment" regulations.

"Three of these places had telephones, but nobody called the police to say there were two men with a Karl Gustav machine gun waiting for Shlomo Levi to return," the Israeli official said.

But non-Israeli sources pointed out that two of the houses demolished were owned by men living in Kuwait. Among the occupants of the buildings was a teacher and a nurse, both of whom had been at work.

The Israelis insist, however, that the Arabs must be made to understand that refusal to cooperate with the Israelis will incur penalties just as participation in terrorism does.

Bored, Rohan Says He's Ill, Quits Court

Lawyers Argue Extent Of His Responsibility

JERUSALEM, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Denis Rohan, the Australian accused of trying to burn down El Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, was excused the last half hour of today's hearing when his trial resumed after a week's recess.

He told the court he felt unwell, but defense lawyer Yitzhak Tunik said afterward that Mr. Rohan was merely uninterested in all the details in the prosecution's summing up.

The young Australian frequently yawned and looked bored while Attorney General Meir Shamgar recited legal precedents to support his plea that Mr. Rohan was fully responsible for his actions at the time of the fire.

Mentally Ill

He said the prosecution accepted the psychiatric evidence that Mr. Rohan was mentally ill, but did not agree that this prevented him from resisting an impulse to set fire to the mosque.

Mr. Rohan's mental disease, which psychiatrists have ascribed to underlying sexual and erotic causes, was not sufficient to give him the protection of the Israeli criminal code concerning insanity, the attorney general argued.

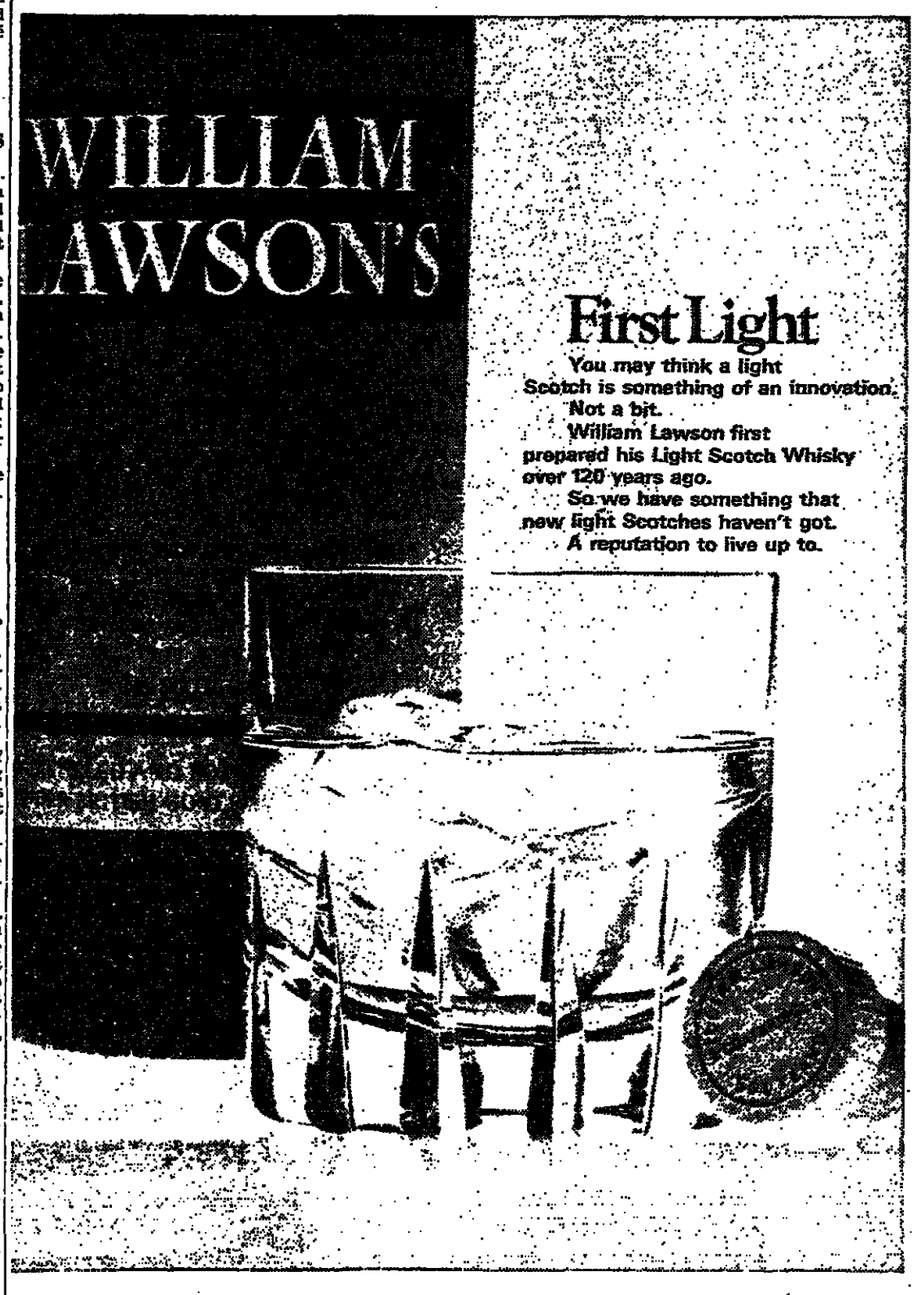
The prosecution is expected to conclude its summing up tomorrow.

American Leaves Russia To Avoid Prison Term

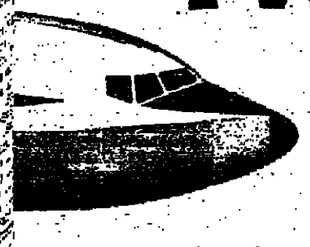
MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—An American businessman, warned by Soviet authorities that he would face a stiff jail term for an alleged driving offense if he stayed here, flew to Paris last night. [His office said he had left in compliance with an expulsion order, according to the Associated Press.]

Michael S. Jelisavcic, Yugoslav-born manager of the American Express Moscow office for the last nine years, was told last month a charge against him, which could mean ten years in prison, would be dropped if he left "within a reasonable time."

Last August a car he was driving knocked down and seriously injured a Russian.



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Getting the Romans Back in the Theater

By Shari Steiner

ROME. — Nina Simone — isn't she the ill-fated girl beloved by Count di Luna in Verdi's old favorite, "Il Trovatore"?

Well, not exactly. As this opera-oriented city found out recently, Nina Simone is one of America's foremost soul and blues singers.

Miss Simone was introduced to the Roman public by producer Franco Fontana as part of a new music program scheduled to continue through fall, 1970. The series is called "I Lunedì del Sistina."

In a country where Verdi traditionally opens the opera and even graces every 1,000 lire note, the venture is the most commercial aspect of a new Italian theater consciousness. It just might drag people out of the old, home-from-work-at-eight, restaurant-at-nine, restaurant-at-ten, restaurant-at-eleven, restaurant-at-ad-infinitum routine. Italian theater has long struggled under a cloud — the Italian love of good food and good company.

The Gamble

Mr. Fontana is gambling that people in Rome are now ready to break out of the old mold, and that new kind of music presented regularly at the Sistina Theater is the way to convince them.

The theater has been one of the most successful in Rome. It is run by Italy's equivalent of an updated Rodgers and Hammerstein—Garinei and Giovannini. The pair wrote the musical currently running in the theater every night but Monday. "La Bandiera degli Angeli." "Bandiera," according to Il Messaggero, made 21 million lire ($35,000) in three days.

"The Sistina," says the 35-year-old Fontana, "has a tradition with people. It has a musical emphasis. I can figure that maybe a hundred regulars will come on my Mondays, just because the Sistina opens its doors."

He wants to build a regular theater audience with an appreciation for foreign artists and foreign music. So far, Nina Simone, Oscar Peterson and Ravi Shankar have appeared under his auspices. The schedule also includes the Bolivian Folk Ballet (Nov. 24) and Thelonious Monk (Dec. 1).

Mr. Fontana has already booked Odetta and Juliette Greco in February, Charles Aznavour in March, and The Supremes in April. Donavan, Belafonte and Miriam Makeba are on the maybe list.

A Different Approach

On the other side of the Quirinale hill, in the Palazzo delle Espositioni on the Via Nazionale, the same idea of popularizing the theater is riding high (literally) with an entirely different approach. "Orlando Furioso," one of Italy's best known romantic epic poems has been dramatized, a feat akin to cramming "Paradise Lost" into a two-hour scenario. Emphasis first is on emotional experience. Emphasis last is on a coherent story line. Credit goes to Edoardo Sanguineti, who adapted it; Luca Ronconi, who directed it; and some 35 actors and actresses who interpret it.

"Furioso" has been playing in Italy's piazzas and exhibition halls ever since last summer's Festival of Two Worlds. It takes theater out of "The Theater", with 1,000-lire (about $1.66) tickets for workers and students, and creates a "collective game" for audience and performers alike.

The result is a combination of circus, Punch and Judy, overdone opera, melodrama, and just about every other Theater of Excess you can think of. Like good Fellini, it's mesmeric.

The actors charge through the milling audience on raised, wheeled platforms. Towering above the actors are more actors on silver horses; more actors on a silver, suspended gryphon; more actors on a wooden volcano; more actors in cages, in ships, in orgies. All on wheeled platforms. All moving constantly.

You find yourself involved in Orlando's passionate oratory about Angelica, running out of the way of Bradamante's horse, and trying to listen to the Black Fairy all at once. The chaotic backdrop for the two major love affairs is the Crusades. Your feet may get tired from circling the hall 50 times keeping up with the action, but you won't go to sleep.

"Orlando" is scheduled to remain in Rome until Nov. 28, and then will move on to Genoa. Next spring, it will be in Paris at the Elysée-Montmartre, and later, in Berlin and Switzerland.

This theater season has seen one setback in Rome. Italy's brilliant director, Giorgio Strehler, left the Teatro Stabile di Roma for Prato, near Florence, without ever doing a play. But the overall picture is optimistic. There are two Sartre plays running now ("The Flies" at the Eliseo and "No Exit" at the Satiri). The several underground theaters in Trastevere are offering works by new authors. Dario Fo and company open a Rome run tonight at the Jolly Cinema. Restaurants may even start featuring after-theater dining.



Clyde Steiner.

Franco Fontana

Baubles, Bangles, Bargains and Beauty

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The souk—the typical bazaar of North African countries—is a magic place (providing you don't have to do your daily shopping there), brimming with bangles, baubles and bargains.

The most unexpected spot to stumble on a haul that might have been spirited out of some souk or other is Serge Simon's beauty salon just off the Champs-Elysées. Here, the bagatelles don't profess to be more than costume jewelry, but, quite obviously, they have been fashioned by hands long used to working with gold and silver.

You'll just have to trust me that the goodies look great, because the prices are enough to saucer anybody's eyes in disbelief:

- Nine francs (about $1.60) for a torsaded ring crowned with the head of a ram. The gilding is discreet enough to suggest value. It would be a delightful amusement for anyone born under Aries, the sign of the ram.
- Nine francs for a lover's knot of a ring entwined into a heart, touched up with a bit of vermilion enamel.
- Five francs (just under $1) for a skinny band of enamel, bordered with a filament of gilded metal.

For 25 or 30 francs (about $4.50 to $5.50), you could pave the whole joint of a finger with rings of different colors. The wide filigree rings are of delicate imagination. They are nine francs. Harem rings, consisting of seven bands, are 12 francs (about $2.35).

The explanation for these prices is sociological. In recent years, there has been a heavy emigration of Jews from Morocco and Tunisia. Many of them were skilled goldsmiths and silversmiths. They have resettled in the Belleville section of Paris which is now a warren of anonymous ateliers. Much of their work is now going into the boutiques of the haute couture.

Coiffeur Serge Simon chanced upon all this treasure trove while he was scouting around for Christmas stocking stuffers that might appeal to his customers who could paw through the lot while they sat under hair-driers. He decided to apply the old Ohrbach's principle of "a profit in pennies" and keep the prices to a minimum. He loaded up a few suitcases and brought them back to his salon. It is unlikely that the stocks will last much beyond early December because even his own staff is buying in wholesale quantities.

Besides the rings, there are pendants (very Maghreb in motif), brooches, earrings, chain necklaces and belts, barrettes and hair clips, and certain accessories which can be very easily recognized if you are a shophound of couture boutiques.

As a bonus, the entire team of coiffeurs in this salon is speedy and expert. Simon, himself, spends his two-day weekend flying all over Europe to show other hairdressers the latest in cutting and styling.

In addition, in this very hospitable shop is the exclusive representative in Paris of the Japanese line of cosmetics, Shosheido, which is making a big name for itself in the United States. You can get made-up in the salon. Occasionally wandering around to give you confidence is Simon's wife cover-girl Michou, whose make-up is always a masterpiece.

Serge Simon, 7 Rue Ponthieu Paris 8. Telephone: BALzac 44-44. Closed Sundays and Mondays.

Policing the Maxi

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. Nov. 19 (AP).—The new style maxi-coat is a great boon to shoplifters, Deputy Police Chief Joseph Rusinko says.

Mr. Rusinko told 200 merchants attending a fraud prevention clinic that police departments generally were delighted with the introduction of the miniskirt mainly because mini-skirts "barely cover what they're supposed to cover, let alone hiding merchandise."



Women's Wear Daily.

The ready-to-wear message for spring and summer.

French Looks

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 19.—French ready-to-wear designers have endorsed the long look for next spring and summer.

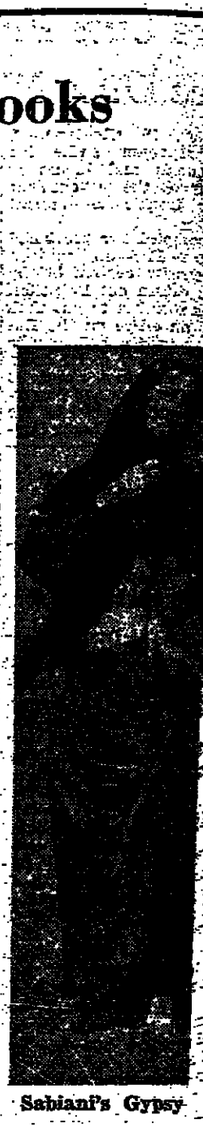
Although off-hand it seems like a hard trend to wear in hot weather, it has been handled in such a way that the overall effect looks right.

Maxi-coats have become elongated cardigan coats, of either jersey or terrycloth and slimmed down to a tubular, unbelted, unbuttoned shape that looks good and casual. They are worn over matching pants suits for total look and often edged with a two-inch shiny plastic border. In its simplest form, the long coat is also sure to turn up at the beach, as a cover for bathing suits.

The high-fashion designers, who also recently showed their ready-to-wear, are in the same elongated mood. Givenchy had one of the prettiest long cardigan coats around—of navy jersey with hobnailed hem, it went over matching pants and a brilliant print silk tunic.

Lanvin also showed long, white jersey cardigans over navy or red low-pleated maxi dresses. Laroche solved the problem with long, masculine raincoats while Philippe Venet preferred maxi printed silk tunics over black satin pants.

Other outstanding features at the recent ready-to-wear showings include Gypsy dresses, bare midriffs, bush-jackets, co-ordinated prints (repeated on, say, the silk blouse and the gabardine pants) geometric patterns, a return of silk, especially the lush crepe georgette, long Isadora Duncan scarves, rope details for a nautical look and intellectual colors: plums, purple, terra-cotta and rust red.



Sabiani's Gypsy

Mary, Mary—She's Still Quite Contrary

By Nadeane Walker

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Mary Quant doesn't just walk into a room. She seems to materialize like a genie, small, dark, intense, and throwing off sparks of outrageous comment and revolutionary ideas.

"Mary, Mary, Quant Contrary," the newspapers have delightedly dubbed her, knowing that when she opens her mouth quotable quotes roll out.

The Mother of the Miniskirt (as the headlines also have it) is soon to become the mother of a baby. Although she's 35 and has been married 13 years, it will be her first. With the devastating frankness for which she is famous, Miss Quant explains that it's the result of losing a day on her return from America and getting mixed up on the pill.

A talk with Mary Quant is like a trip into the future. She sees it all as if it already exists: climate umbrellas over cities so that everybody can go about in beautiful semi-transparent clothes and body cosmetics; diet pills that allow every woman to have the shape she wants; clothes out of vending machines, stretchy like stockings and universally fitting; even a drastic shortening of the time it takes to produce a baby.

Mistake or not, Mary and husband-partner Alexander Plunket Greene are really quite pleased about the baby they expect in March. It's only the waiting that the impatient Miss Quant resents. If science would get around to shortening that nine-month span, as she's sure it will, she might even have more, she says.

Essential Discipline

But it looks as if paternity is something Mary and Alexander may not always see eye-to-eye on. She'd like to carry her baby about papoose-like on her back. "Oh, no!" he moans. He wouldn't let a child watch violence on television, she would ("they have to know it exists"). But on one point they're agreed: They won't be permissive parents. "Discipline is an essential part of being loved."

Although she seems to have a built-in crystal ball, Mary says she never foresaw the miniskirt as a worldwide fashion phenomenon. "It was just a fun thing in Chelsea, my friends and I trying to outdo each other by turning up our hems higher and higher.

"I'm delighted that the mini, the maxi and the midi are all co-existent now, and pleased to believe that the day of hem-line dictators is finished forever."

"It's quite true, as someone pointed out, that Mary could have been a czar of fashion if she'd wanted to," her husband said, "only she's against czars." By one estimate, seven million women wear the Quant label, and then there are her accessories, underclothes, shoes, tights, cosmetics, even vitamin pills that are said to do wonders for the complexion (the sale of the latter is not yet permitted in America and Germany, but the rest of ...ducts blanket the We...



John Adriaan.

Mary Quant

Mary, who is Welsh ... daughter of profess... just 16 when she m... ander at Goldsmiths ...lege in London. "W... together ever since." They opened the firs... in King's Road in 1... shoestring, and ust... Swinging London. ... Bazaars followed, but ... time Miss Quant ... closed down all her ... —not going out of bus... moving on to the next...

"We're only at the ... of what we want to ... cosmetics and new pr... clothes," she says. H... Group swarms with ... buyers, and for the ... years Miss Quant ha... American tie-up wit... Penney. She goes t... times a year, finds it ... ing to do her U.S. coll... the spot, and picks ... there for Europe a... versa. "New York ... Francisco have becom... as adventurous as w... London," she says ap...

The designer can ... herself Mary Quant ... R.D.I., F.S.I.A. (Orde... British Empire, Royal ... for Industry, Fellow... Society of Industria... and Designers). En... rightly grateful to ... Welsh girl who put ... the fashion map.

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Associated Press.

MARCH—Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy leaves church in ...is Port after mass following her husband's death.

...nedy Family Mourns and Prays

...NNIS PORT, Mass. ...A simple metal coffin ...ing the body of former ...ador Joseph P. Ken... ...ted at his home today. ...nedy, 81, died yester... ...m the latest in a series ...f attacks after an eight... ...ttle for life. ...bers of the family, in... ...Mrs. Rose Kennedy, ...dow, and Sen. Edward ...nedy, his sole surviving ...athered to pray and ...at a simple midmorn... ...ing mass at the large white Kennedy home.

The Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, former president of Notre Dame University and a long-time family friend, presided at the 10:30 a.m. mass in the sun room.

A white funeral mass, in which priests wear white vestments to symbolize resurrection, will be celebrated tomorrow with attendence by invitation only.

Sen. Williams, Ethics Leader, To Vote Against Haynsworth

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP).—Sen. John J. Williams, R., Del., considered the watchdog of the Senate in matters of ethics, announced today that he will vote against the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth jr. to the Supreme Court.

Yesterday the upper chamber agreed that the vote would come at 1 p.m. Friday as a compromise between foes of the nomination who sought an immediate vote and supporters who wanted the balloting put off until Monday.

Sen. Williams's decision is expected to bring some of the ten undeclared senators to vote against Judge Haynsworth. Some Haynsworth supporters had said privately that if Sen. Williams decided to vote against confirmation it would be a severe and possibly fatal blow to the nomination.

Sen. Williams told the Senate that he decided on his position because "one can discern a pattern which indicated that Judge Haynsworth is insensitive to the expected requirements of judicial ethics, especially the rule that requires judges to separate from active business connections and to avoid even the appearance of impropriety."

Two in Favor

However, supporters of the nomination also had some cheering news today as Sens. J. Caleb Boggs, R., Del., and Ted Stevens, R., Alaska, announced they will vote in favor of Judge Haynsworth, bringing their numbers to 43.

Yesterday Sen. Ralph T. Smith, R., Ill., announced that he too will support the nominee. Sen. Smith had previously said he would vote against confirmation.

The Illinois Republican said he switched his position because he believes "conflict-of-interest charges against the nominee are specious charges based on half truths and misrepresentations."

The outcome appears to hinge on one or two votes. Although a high Nixon administration source said Monday that the administration expected a minimum of 52 senators to vote for President Nixon's nominee, Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, D., S.C., said yesterday that if the Senate "had to vote this moment, perhaps the majority wouldn't vote to confirm" Judge Haynsworth.

Changing Minds

Sen. Hollings, who recommended Judge Haynsworth when the President was first selecting a nominee, added that he hoped to change a few minds in the remaining course of the Haynsworth debate.

The South Carolina senator de-



AP.

Sen. John J. Williams

Maryland Jails MD Who Tested D.C. Abortion Law

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP).—Dr. Milan M. Vuitch, the physician who successfully challenged the constitutionality of the District of Columbia's abortion law, was sentenced yesterday to a year in jail and fined $5,000 for performing an illegal abortion in neighboring Montgomery County, Maryland.

In rejecting the argument of Dr. Vuitch's lawyer, former state's attorney Leonard T. Kardy jr., that "jail is not the answer for him," Circuit Court Judge Ralph J. Shure leaned over the bench at the physician and declared: "I have little sympathy for you . . ." Dr. Vuitch, Judge Shure said, showed a "sense of pride" rather than remorse.

"Your attitude in respect to abortion in general is not, I repeat, not acceptable in this state," Judge Shure said.

Dr. Vuitch appeared unmoved by the sentence. The Maryland doctor immediately posted $10,000 bond and was freed pending an appeal.

In Light of Geneva Protocol

Use of Tear Gas in Vietnam Investigated by House Unit

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—A House subcommittee yesterday undertook the first congressional consideration in more than 40 years of the Geneva Protocol of 1925. The protocol bans the first use of chemical and biological weapons.

Almost immediately, the subcommittee on national security policy and scientific developments got into the thorniest question connected with the protocol: the American use of tear gas in Vietnam.

Rep. John R. Dellenback, R., Ore., a subcommittee witness, called on the administration to stop using tear gas in Vietnam and to support ratification of the protocol.

There is some question as to whether the protocol, which outlaws the use in war of "asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of bacteriological methods of warfare," applies to tear gas.

Rep. Dellenback maintained it was clear "from the virtually complete abstinence since 1925 from the use of tear gas in war that most countries do in fact believe it to be outlawed."

The Defense Department acknowledges that it uses riot-control agents in Vietnam—"agents similar to those used by police forces throughout the world"—but it says those agents are not "weapons of the sort condemned by the Geneva Protocol."

The subcommittee is considering several resolutions endorsed by more than 100 members of the House urging that the United States ratify the Geneva Protocol.

Since the Senate failed to put it to a vote in 1926, the protocol has been a moot issue.

The current interest coincides with a National Security Council review of America's chemical-biological warfare posture.

...te Conti...

...m Battle Role Refused

.... Officials Admit Paying ...0 Million for Manila Unit

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

...WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT). ...istration officials have ad... ...o Congress that the United ...spent nearly $30 million to ... equip and send a small ... construction battalion ...men to South Vietnam in ...

...mony made public yesterday ...nate Foreign Relations sub... ...e disclosed that the money, ...er a three-year period, ... times the amount spent ... Philippine government to ... the battalion and paid in... ... soldiers allowances that ...t doubled their pay.

...rrangement was interpret... ...Sen. J. William Fulbright, ... chairman of the full com... ...as further evidence that ...ed States had secretly un... ...extraordinary efforts to ...rate widespread allied sup... ...the war in Vietnam.

...wn feeling is that all we ... go over and hire their ... in order to support our ...ministration's view that so ...eople were in sympathy ... war in Vietnam," the Ar... Democrat said, "and we ...ery high price for it."

...stimony was taken last ...n closed hearings of the ...ittee on U.S. security ...ts. The principal wit... ...ere James M. Wilson jr., ...ief of mission in Manila, ...ous ranking military offi... ...tioned in the Philippines. ...committee also received ...ting evidence from the ...d Defense Departments ...stimony made public yes... ...deals with U.S. commit... ...the Philippines. It is the ...what is expected to be a ... reports of private sub... ...e investigations into the ...f this country's military ...ents. The subcommittee ... is Sen. Stuart Syming... Mo.

...ony from State Depart... ...d military officials who ...rd early last month show... ...the Air Force continued ...s B-52 raids into Vietnam ...derson Air Force Base in ...it a cost of $19,937 a sortie ...t of using either Clark or MacTan bases in the Philippines, which would have cost only $5,504 a sortie.

Some subcommittee members maintain that political pressure from Manila prevented the United States from using either of the bases.

The testimony also showed that the MacTan base was maintained at an annual cost to U.S. taxpayers of $4,280,000, despite the fact that it has ceased to serve any military purpose and is used largely as a commercial airport.

Marcos Denies Report

MANILA, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—President Ferdinand Marcos today denied charges before an American congressional committee that U.S. money had been spent on salaries and allowances of a Filipino engineer unit in Vietnam.

President Marcos, who won a second term on Nov 11 and has promised to bring the Filipino contingent home, said: "No American money was spent for pay and allowances of the men."

Referring to Sen. Fulbright, he added: "I do not think he was well informed."

8 Killed in Mexico In Refinery Explosion

CIUDAD MADERO, Mexico, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Four powerful explosions ripped through the Petroleos Mexicanos oil refinery yesterday, killing at least eight workers and injuring 40, the company said.

The explosions smashed every window in the refinery, a few miles north of Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico and about 220 miles southwest of Mexico City. Clouds of smoke billowed over the city.

Hundreds Fired After Unrest at Lisbon Shipyard

LISBON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Lisbon's big Lisnave shipyard has discharged hundreds of workers for allegedly inciting labor unrest, it was reliably learned yesterday.

The mass dismissal of employees followed a three-day work stoppage for higher wages at the shipyard last week.

Strikes are illegal in Portugal and in the past were generally promptly dealt with by the police, who often made mass arrests.

Last Wednesday some 4,000 workers reportedly refused to work at Lisnave, which is owned by a Swedish-Dutch-Portuguese consortium. Lisnave had offered its employees a 4.5 percent increase, which they considered insufficient.

The $30 million shipyard, built two years ago to receive international oil tankers in Europe's largest drydock, was paralyzed. A heavy contingent of police was sent to the site but they did not force the workers back on the job and no arrests were reported.

Past Overtakes Escaped Killer, 77, As Family Squabble Brings Police

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Leonard T. Fristoe and another man stole a Model T Ford, two rifles, 15 boxes of ammunition and a box of salt pork from a company store, then killed two sheriff's deputies who were part of a posse chasing them in Nevada.

That was back in 1920. Fristoe was convicted of murder, but 2 1/2 years later he escaped from the state prison.

Carving out a new life for himself as Claude R. Willis, Fristoe said, he made $1 million operating a bus line in Maine.

He then lost all the money as a cattleman in Wyoming. But he continued living with his secret—until last week end.

He was arrested Saturday at a suburban trailer park after his daughter-in-law called police during a family squabble.

Yesterday, Fristoe, now 77, stood in Municipal Court and said he would go back to the Nevada prison.

"Do you want to waive your extradition rights and go back?," asked Judge Antonio E. Chavez.

"Sure do," replied Fristoe.

"He understands what is happening," said his attorney, Deputy Public Defender Daniel R. Milgrum. "His spirits are pretty good. He wants to go back and take care of the matter. He's passive and he wants to get it all over with. He doesn't have too many years left."

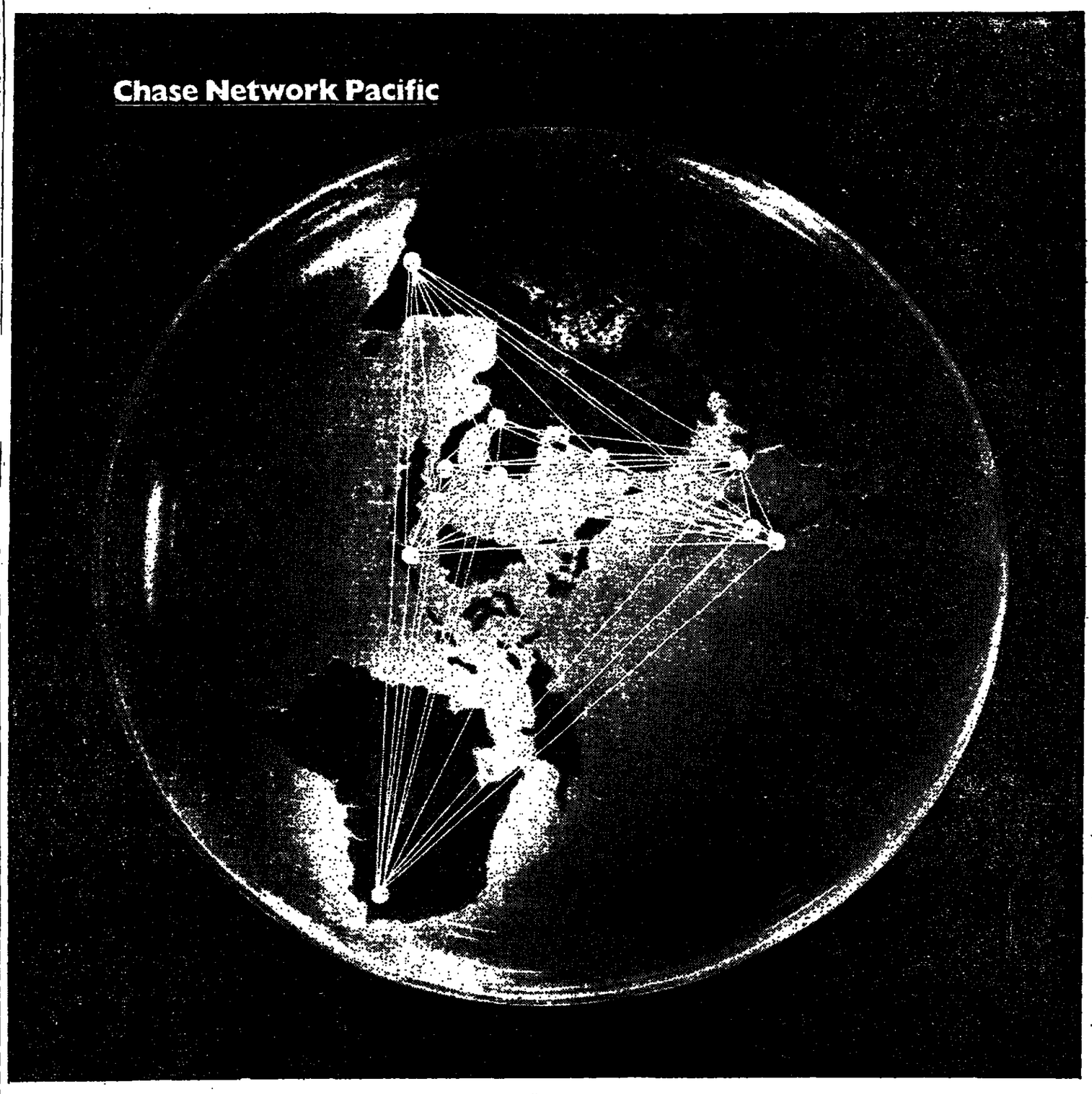
...Euro...

...BELFAST - ...e investigations into the ...f this country's military ...ents. The subcommittee ... is Sen. Stuart Syming... Mo.

...MADRID - ...rd early last month show... ...the Air Force continued ...s B-52 raids into Vietnam ...derson Air Force Base in ...it a cost of $19,937 a sortie ...t of using either Clark or

...MADRID - ...cat Strike Ends ...

...GENEVA - ...elgian Auto Plant ...SELS, Nov. 19 (AP).— ...lice and union leaders to... ...lled a wildcat strike by ...workers at the Citroen au... ...assembly plant here fol... ...the layoff of an Italian ...foreign workers stopped ...protest the firing and ...with Belgian workers. ...lice were sent to evacuate ..., which employs 800, but ...Labor Ministry authorize... ...Union leaders then asked ...ers to leave the plant and ...ers left.



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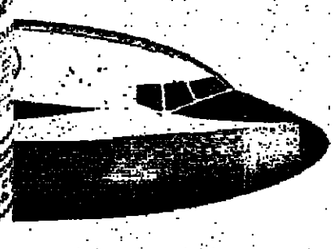
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— 1969 — High. Low. | Stocks and Div. | In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High. | Low | Last. | Nets. Chge.

28½	21¾	Abacus .49f	4	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ½
77⅜	64¼	AbbtLab 1.10	88	74½	76½	74¼	76½	+2½
66¼	41⅞	ACF Ind 2.40	99	49⅝	49⅝	48¼	48½	— ½
38⅞	21	AcmeCl 1.40a	8	23⅜	24¼	23⅜	24¼	— ⅛
54¼	37¼	Acme Mkt .2b	12	43½	43½	43½	43½	
30¾	12⅛	AdamE .a1g	20	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
22⅝	11⅝	Ad Millis .20	36	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
85	59½	Address 1.40	270	65¼	65¾	63⅜	63⅝	—2⅝
22⅛	14½	Admiral	56	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
46¼	33	AemaLif 1.40	158	40⅞	41½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
41¼	33	AemaLif pf 2	2	39¾	39½	39¾	39½	+ ⅛
32½	15	Aguirre Co	8	16½	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
46⅞	31⅝	Air Prod .20b	46	36½	36⅝	36	36	— ⅛
129	110	Air Pd pf4 75	1	113	113	113	113	—1¼
34½	16⅞	AirRed 1.15a	122	19¼	19¼	18⅞	19¼	— ⅛
8¼	7⅝	AJ Industries	39	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20½	15¾	Ala Gas 1.10	6	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
38½	35¼	AlbertoC .2a	74	37	37⅜	37	37	+ ⅛
32⅞	24	AlcanAlu 1.20	70	25⅝	27	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
29¼	20	AlcoStand .2e	44	23⅝	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
30¼	22⅜	Alexndrs .30d	20	27¼	27⅜	27	27¼	— ⅛
28⅜	13¾	Alleg Ca .10e	21	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	39⅝	AllegLud 2.40	17	41	41¾	40⅝	41½	— ⅛
66	43	AlleyLud pf 3	36	45¼	45¼	45	45¼	
25⅜	20	AlleyPw 1.28	74	22¼	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
27¾	25½	AlliedCh 1.20	167	29½	29½	29	29¼	
36¼	25	AllidMnt .40b	19	34¾	35¾	34¾	35¼	+ ⅛
35¾	24	AlliedMill .75	4	33¾	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
51¾	35⅛	Allied Pd .68	2	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
41⅞	31¾	AlliedStr 1.40	40	34	34	33¾	33⅝	— ⅛
65⅞	56	AlliedSt pf 4	2100	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
21	14	AlliedSup .60	29	14⅝	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
32⅜	21⅞	Allis Cha'm	126	27	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	15¼	AlphaPC .40g	15	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	
84	64⅞	Alcoa 1.80	42	73⅜	73¾	73¼	73¾	—1
38¾	25⅝	AmalSug 1.60	6	27	27	27	27	
30⅛	15	AMBAC .50	39	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
37⅞	19⅝	AmerEs 1.20	8	23⅞	23⅞	23	23	— ⅛
64	35¼	AmrEs pf2.66	2	42½	42½	42½	42½	—1
61⅜	35¼	AmHess .60g	261	37¾	37½	37¾	37⅜	
126	76	AmeH pf3.50	76	81	81¼	79⅞	80¾	+ ⅞
38⅜	25	AAirFltr .80	72	38	39	38	38¾	+ ⅛
38½	23½	Am Airlin .80	140	35	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅞
32¾	11½	A Baker .75p	84	15	15⅝	14⅞	15⅜	+½
32½	19¾	AmBk Note 1	10	30¼	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ¼
41⅜	32⅜	Am Brands 2	357	38⅜	38¾	38½	39½	+ ½
76½	45¼	AmBdcst 1.60	48	55	56	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
58½	43⅛	Am Can 2.20	132	46½	46¾	45¾	47⅜	
30¾	23	ACan pf 1.75	10	25½	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
21¼	10¾	Am Cem 1.40	33	12½	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
43	30	A Chain 1.60	14	31¾	31¾	31	31	— ⅛
29¼	18⅛	AmCredit .90	12	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
37⅜	23	ACrySug 1.40	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
33½	25½	AmCyan 1.25	201	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29	— ⅛
28½	21	Am Distill 1	3	23⅝	23⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
30½	26¼	ADistTol .30g	35	26¼	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
19½	10⅝	ADualVi .12g	27	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
14⅜	12⅝	ADuel pf.84	7	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
49¼	28½	AmElPw 1.64	232	29⅞	30	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
32¼	25¾	Am Enka 1	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
50½	23½	Am Exp Ind	36	26½	26½	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
80⅞	65	AExInd wfA6	2310	65½	66¾	65¼	66¼	— ¼
27¾	19½	AGenIns .50	89	24¼	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
38	30⅛	AGnIn pf1.80	8	33¾	33¾	33½	34⅛	— ⅛
25¾	12½	AmHoist .70	21	14⅛	14⅜	14	14¼	— ⅛
68¼	52½	A Home 1.40	172	55	65¾	64½	65	— ½
100¾	77½	A Home pf 2	3	96	96¼	96	96½	
42¾	31¼	Am Hosp .24	216	41⅝	42½	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
26½	16½	AmInvst 1.10	17	18	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
27½	18⅜	AmMFdy .90	132	21⅜	22	21⅛	21½	
34⅝	28	AMetCbk 1.40	83	33⅜	33⅜	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
86	78¾	AMetCbk pf 4	2	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+1¼
14	8	Am Motors	558	11⅛	11⅜	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
45⅜	31¼	AmNatGas 2	59	33⅞	33½	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	Am Photo .12	995	12	13⅜	11¾	13	+1⅛
89¼	44	ARedEv .10h	51	82	82	81½	81¾	— ¼
32¼	21½	Am Seat 1	8	25¾	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
32¼	16⅛	Am Ship .60	14	19	19¼	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
42	27	A Smelt 1.90	731	32⅞	33⅜	32⅝	33	+ ¼
46⅞	36⅛	AmSoAfr .70	57	39¼	40	38¾	39½	—1½
		AmSAfr fn.70	3	35	35	35	35	
47	31	Am Std 1	367	34⅝	35⅞	34⅝	35⅝	+1¼
126	97⅜	AmStd pf4.75	11	106	106¾	106	106¾	— ¼
24⅝	23¼	Am Sterl .48	75	32⅜	33	32½	32⅝	— ¼
22⅝	23⅜	A Sugar 1.60	18	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
54	38¼	ASug pfA2.65	2	42½	42½	42	42	
11	9⅜	AmSug pf .68	3	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
58⅛	50	Am T&T 2.60	1061	53	53⅜	52¼	53⅜	+ ½
14¾	10	AmWWks .56	69	10	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	16	AW pref 1.25	2500	16	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	19⅜	Am Zinc	11	22½	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
32⅜	21⅜	Ametek .60	28	22½	23	22	23	+ ⅛
62¾	43⅛	Amfacinc .80	12	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	
55¼	21½	AMK Cp .30	167	29½	29½	29	29¼	— ⅛
58¼	32⅝	AMP Inc .48	89	55⅞	55⅞	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
42⅛	32½	Ampex Corp	181	45½	45¾	44¾	45	— ⅛
53⅜	34⅜	Amsted 2.40	41	36⅜	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
27½	14¼	Amstel .12	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
66	26⅞	Anaconda 1.90	165	30⅜	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅛
49	36	Anchlok .40	45	44½	44½	44½	44½	
53½	19½	AncorpNSv 1	8	21⅜	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	
49½	32½	And Clay 1.20	18	40½	40¾	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
38¾	17¾	ApacheCp .20	29	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
45⅝	30	ApcoOil 1.42f	113	39⅞	40⅛	39½	40	+ ⅛
52¾	31	Aqua Chem	41	45¼	46¼	45½	45⅞	+ ¼
122½	97½	ARA Svc .96	x19	117	118¼	117	117¼	+ ½
68	42½	ArchDan 1.60	20	55⅞	56	55¾	56	+ ⅛
27¾	20	ArizPSvc 1.08	33	21⅝	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
40⅜	24½	Arlans DS .20	88	24½	24⅝	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	26¼	ArmcoSt 1.60	102	26¼	26¼	25¾	26	— ⅛
76½	41½	Armour 1.60	8	47⅛	48	47¼	47½	— ½
76¼	58½	Armr pf 4.75	2	61⅜	61½	61½	61½	— ½
41¾	34	ArmstCk .80	202	36	36½	35⅞	36⅛	+1¼
67½	55¼	ArmCk pf3.75	250	56	56	55¼	55¼	— ½
56⅜	33¾	ArmRub 1.60	10	38½	38⅝	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅛
30½	18¾	Aro Corp .90	6	20	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
43⅜	21¼	Arvin Ind 1	10	26¼	26½	26¼	26⅛	— ⅛
55	28⅛	Ashld Oil 1.20	121	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9	Assd Brew	149	14¾	14¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
53	42½	Assdpg 1.20	181	45¾	45¾	44	44	—1¾
38⅜	29¾	AsdSpg 1.20b	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
19	12	AssdTran .40	4	13¾	13¾	12⅝	13⅜	— ⅛
29¾	22	AtlCtyEl 1.30	16	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	
125¾	91¼	Atl Richfld 2	196	97⅞	98	96½	96¾	—1
63½	52¼	AtlRch pf3.75	2150	53½	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ¼
229	155½	Atl Rich pf 3	3	164¾	164¾	163	163	—2
85⅞	62½	AtlRch pf2.80	88	66½	66½	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
31¾	22½	Atlas Chem 1	40	23¾	23¾	23	23¾	+ ¼
8½	4⅜	Atlas Corp	88	4¾	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	
26⅝	19	AtlsCp pf.75k	z100	18⅝	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
28¾	19¼	ATO Inc .08a	99	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
21	12⅝	Aurora .30a	39	17⅜	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
21⅜	10½	Autom'n Ind	61	13⅜	13½	13	13	— ⅛
49⅜	23¾	Avco Cp 1.20	43	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
99	50	Avco pf3.50	10	54⅜	54¾	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
66½	46⅝	Avery Pd .32	4	66	66½	66	66½	+ ⅜
33½	30⅜	Avery Pd wi	3	33½	33½	33½	33½	
36½	11⅞	Avnet Inc .40	170	13⅛	13¼	13	13	— ¼
176¼	62	Avnet pf2.50	2	65	65	65	65	—4
175	125¼	Avon Pd 1.80	46	174	174	172	172¾	—2
17	12⅜	Azlec Oil Gs	63	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½	— ⅛

B

40½	29⅛	Babck W 1.36	288	33¾	34⅝	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
25½	17	BakrOilT .65	53	22¾	24	22⅛	23¾	— ⅛
37	29¼	BaltGE 1.70	23	31⅛	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅛
75	65	BaltG pfB4.50	z200	65	65⅞	65	65	
68	55½	BaltG pfC4	220	57	57	57	57	+1½
50⅜	20	BansPuni .40	34	21	21⅛	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
49½	24⅜	BangP pf1.25	2	24⅜	25	24⅜	25	+ ⅛
71⅜	57⅛	Bank Tr 2.84	35	64¼	64½	63⅜	63⅝	—1¼
57⅞	50	BarbOil 2.36f	20	53⅜	53⅞	53½	53⅜	— ½
58⅝	43	Bard CR .25	15	56	56	55⅝	55¾	— ½
22⅞	13⅜	Basic Inc .80	6	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
25¾	18	Basic pf 2.50	220	40	40	40	40	
17⅞	9⅛	Bates Mfg	10	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
15¾	14½	Bates Mf pf 1	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
28⅜	20¼	Bath Ind	101	23½	23½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅞
68⅝	49	BathIn pf2.50	7	55	55	55	55	—1½
81⅜	51	BauschLb .80	77	77⅜	77⅜	77	77	
32¼	27½	BaxtrLab .10	229	29	29⅛	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
21	10⅝	BayukCh .50	10	18⅛	18	18	18¼	+ ⅛
49¾	33½	BeatAlls .60	2	48½	48½	48½	48½	
41⅝	32⅛	Beat Fds 1	25	40⅝	41	40½	40⅝	+ ⅜
63½	43⅝	Beckman .50	26	56	56½	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅜
61⅜	41⅛	Bect Dick .30	40	58½	59¼	58½	59¼	+1¼
41½	18	BeechAr .75b	33	19	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
48⅝	20	Belco Pet .50	628	28½	28⅝	28	28	+ ⅛
31¼	18⅛	BeldnsH .60b	12	20	20	19¾	19¾	
80	54⅜	Bell How .60	60	57½	57¾	56½	56½	—1
17	11⅜	Bell Ind 1.40	11	11	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
38⅜	22¾	Bemis Co 1	18	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	
49⅝	36⅝	Bendix 1.60	49	37½	38⅜	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
80	62¾	Bendix pf 3	1	64	64	64	64	
57½	38	BeneFin 1.60	155	51½	52¼	51½	52½	+1
171	121½	BenfiF pf5.50	2	155½	156	155½	156	—2¼
67	58	BenfiF pf4.50	z130	59	60	59	60	+1
87¼	69½	BenfiF pf4.30	12	79¼	79½	77¾	78¾	+ ⅛
38½	33½	BenF 5pf2.50	z150	34	34¼	34	34	
29⅞	11½	Benguet	476	14½	14¾	14	14	— ½
		Benguet fn	90	14	14	13½	13½	
44½	14⅜	BerkPho .77f	66	20	20	18¾	18¾	—1⅛
37⅜	7¾	Bermec Corp	154	7⅜	7¾	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
36⅝	28	Beth St 1.80	287	28¾	29⅜	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
35½	29⅜	BHA Ind 1.20	29	21	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
20½	9¾	Big Three .60	31	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
75½	53⅜	BlackDk 1.20	18	75½	75¾	75	75½	
28½	17¾	BlairJohn .48	155	25	25¼	24¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	21⅜	Bliss Laus 1	20	26¾	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
60⅜	52¾	Block HR .24	19	58¾	59¼	58¾	58¾	
67½	46	Blue Bell 1.50	23	57	57	56¾	56¾	— ½
122½	94	BluBel pf4.75	1	107½	107½	107½	107½	— 2
22¾	14⅝	Bobbie Brks	17	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
80¼	57⅞	BoiseCas .25b	353	75¼	76	74¾	76	
34½	22⅜	Bond Strs 1	8	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅝	— ⅛
34	19	BookMth 1.28	8	25¾	25¾	25¼	25½	— ½
35¾	24	Borden 1.20	207	25½	26¼	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
36½	25	BorgWar 1.25	71	28½	28¾	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
27½	15⅜	Bormans .80	90	17⅞	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
46½	21⅝	Bos Edis 1.08	22	32½	32⅞	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
29½	16½	Bourns Inc	13	26⅝	26⅝	26	26¼	— ⅛
23⅛	10½	BranHAir .50	96	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
57⅞	46¼	BriggSt 2.40a	17	51¾	52⅞	51¾	52⅝	+ ⅛
74⅜	54	Brist Mv 1.20	186	72½	72½	70⅜	72	— ⅛
48¼	39¼	BristMr pf 2	26	47½	48	47¼	47½	— ⅛
45	26	Bdwy Hale 1	13	42¼	42½	42	42¼	— ⅛
46¾	39	BwyHa pfA2	4	45½	46	45½	45½	
33⅞	26	BklynUG 1.72	15	26	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	10	Brown Co	2	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
22⅞	16½	Brown Co pf	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25	16⅜	Bwn Sharp 1	23	17⅛	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
57¾	31¾	BwnShoe 1.80	2	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅜
25	15	Brunswk .10e	351	18½	18⅝	18⅜	17⅞	— ⅜
30½	19⅜	BucyEr 1.20	220	20¼	20½	19⅞	20	— ⅜
33⅞	16	Budd Co .80	63	17	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
8¾	7¾	Budg F pf.60	10	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
23¾	19	Budget In .64	2	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
38⅝	22½	BuffCorp 1.10	34	37¼	38	37	38	+ ⅜
40¾	31⅛	Buleva W .60	2	39¼	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
17¾	9½	Bunk Ramo	177	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
53¾	30½	BunkR pf1.50	7	43	43⅜	43	43⅜	
46⅜	32¼	Burl Ind 1.40	112	36¾	36¾	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
36½	21½	Burndy .70	14	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
167½	120¾	Burrghs .60	143	154	155⅞	152⅜	153	—1½
35½	19½	BshUnv 1.62f	4	21	21	21	21	

C

38⅞	26⅝	Cabot Cp .60	47	31	31⅜	30½	31⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Cal Finanl	48	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
38¾	21⅝	CallahM .72f	26	26½	26½	26	26	
40⅝	17¾	CampbR .45a	25	20	20½	19½	19½	— ⅛
36½	28¾	CampSp 1.10	437	33	35½	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
13¼	7¾	CdBrew .40a	54	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼	
93½	66	Cdn Pac 3.20	1	72¾	72¾	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
35½	23	CanalRd 1.10	25	23¾	24	23¾	23½	— ⅛
37⅜	26	Can C Bdcst	70	34¼	35	34	34½	— ⅛
54½	40⅛	Canbrra 1.40	108	41¼	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
33½	15	Carlisle .40	77	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
81	68	Caro C&Oh 5	z10	70	70	70	70	+ ⅜
40¾	29½	CaroPL! 1.42	72	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅜
44	26½	CarbTch 1.60	25	29¼	29¾	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
43⅜	33	CarrierCp .60	59	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
38½	34⅛	Carr pf2.25	z300	34⅝	35	34¾	35	+ ⅜
35½	29⅝	CartGn 1.20a	3	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	— ⅛
34	16⅞	CarterW .40a	155	31⅝	32	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
22⅛	12¼	Case JI	28	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
40⅛	24½	CastleCke .60	144	30¼	31	30¼	31	+ ⅛
54⅞	41⅜	CaterTr 1.20	197	42¾	43	42⅜	42¾	
19½	8¼	CCI Corp	40	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	
54½	25	CCI Cp pf1.25	1	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅜
34¾	20¼	Coco Corp .90	5	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
72¾	59	CelaneseCp 2	88	63¼	63¼	62¾	63	— ⅛
69½	56½	Celan pfA4.50	1	60	60	60	60	+ ½
64½	32	Cenco Ins .30	28	45⅜	45⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—1¼
30	12¾	CenlFdy .30d	1	15	15	15	15	
39⅜	23⅝	Cen Hdd 1.48	14	23⅞	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
27⅜	22⅜	Cen Ill 1.32	17	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	
77	62¼	C Ill pf4.50	z60	65	65	65	65	—1½
25	18½	CenIlPS 1.12	56	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
26½	19⅜	Cent La El 1	11	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
21¼	16⅜	CenMPw 1.12	41	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
45⅞	36⅜	Cent SW 1.80	47	43½	43½	43	43	— ⅜
30½	21	Cent Soya .80	36	27⅜	28¼	27⅜	28	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅜	CenTelU .88b	70	28	28⅞	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
52⅜	22⅜	Cerro 1.60b	76	28	28	26¾	26¾	—1½
36½	20⅛	Cert-teed .80	4	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
36	20⅛	Cert-teed pf.90	4	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
30¼	22¾	CessnA .80b	30	24	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
29⅛	18¾	CFI Sft .80	16	21⅜	21⅝	20½	20½	—1½
17½	10⅞	Chadbrn Inc	111	15¼	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
32½	22½	ChampS 1.20	122	28½	28½	27¾	28	— ⅛
60	42¾	CharlerNY 2	11	50¼	50¾	50	50¾	
58½	42¼	ChaseMn 1.80	157	53¼	53½	52¾	53⅛	— ⅜
31¾	22¾	Checker Mot	10	24¼	24¼	23¾	24¼	— ⅛
59⅜	30½	ChemetrN 1b	44	32	32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅜
68⅜	51	ChemNY 2.60	122	62¼	62½	61¼	61¾	—1¼
18¼	10½	Chemway .20	50	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
48⅝	33¼	Ches Va 1.60	3	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ½
75¼	57	Ches Ohio 4	16	58¾	59	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅛
30¼	23¾	Chesebro .92	24	49¾	49¾	49½	49½	— ¼
18½	11⅜	ChicEast 1II	4	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
58¼	18	ChiMStPP ct	14	22¼	23⅜	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
79	56½	ChiMSPP pf 5	1	65½	65½	65½	65½	
77½	49	CMSP pf ct 5	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ½
33⅜	23	Chi Music 1	50	30	30⅛	28½	28½	—1½
51	32½	ChiPneuT 2	12	38¼	38¼	38	38	
31⅜	21¼	ChRIP ct UP	4	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
39	20⅛	ChRIP cfNW	11	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
21⅜	10⅜	ChockFull .60

...ee Market Gold Price ...unges to Record Low

By John M. Lee

...ON, Nov. 19 (NYT).— ...e of gold in London and ...lunged almost a dollar an ...day to the lowest price ...y free market system was ...n March, 1968. The de... widely seen as a victory ... policy.

...65 an ounce, the free ... gold price today was ...sy range of the official ...$35 an ounce, used in ...ernmental transactions.

...ently as last May, specula... paying $44 an ounce in ...tation of an eventual in... the official price. Such ...would have, in effect, de...e dollar.

...th the resolution of world ... problems—the French ...on, the British improve... creation of Special ... Rights to supplement ... the West German re...—expectations of an in...ded, and the price began ...

...ecline Accelerates

...reek, the decline picked ...n, and it has continued ... market.

...expressed uncertainty ...t would happen if the ...opped to the $35 floor. ...pected the price to go ...below this level. But most said they expected central banks would seek an accord under which they could enter the free market at the $35 level and bolster their reserves.

Although the general reasons for the price drop were agreed upon, some observers were puzzled why the big Swiss banks, which hold large gold positions and wield considerable market influence, would countenance such a decline without stabilizing purchases.

"This decline is killing the whole gold psychology," a U.S. economist here said.

Some central banking sources have suggested that heavy selling of gold by the Soviet Union or South Africa might be driving the price down, but others have denied this.

Zurich dealers expressed the view that the current low price level on the free market has increased chances that South Africa and the United States might reach agreement on the contentious issue of how to handle sales of newly-mined gold.

South Africa would like to be able to sell both on the free market and to central banks. But the United States has been pushing for an arrangement whereby South Africa would only be able to sell on the official market if the free market rate fell to $35 an ounce.

The United States has taken a hard position on gold sales since a succession of "gold rushes" in late 1967 and early 1968 threatened to topple the monetary system. The United States had long underwritten the system with a pledge to buy and sell gold at $35 an ounce.

But the speculative demand for gold became so overwhelming in March, 1968, that the United States and its monetary allies stopped feeding the integrated gold market and split the market into two sectors.

Washington persuaded other nations to abstain from dealing for official purposes in the free market and from buying gold from South Africa. The United States thus sought to force newly-mined production onto the market to depress the price and re-certify the fixed link between gold and the dollar.

South Africa for a time blunted this objective by abstaining from the market itself. But the need for foreign exchange prompted that country to unload some supplies, principally through the big Swiss banks.

With international monetary developments overtaking the tug-of-war between South Africa and the United States, the United States has apparently won at least a short-term victory.

...CD Sees ...erest Rates ...ying High

... Nov. 19.—Interest rates ...ain at their present high ... could climb ever higher ...s the inflationary pressure ...major Western nations is ...rolled, a meeting of inter... experts meeting here to... ...ed.

...government officials of ...ations comprising the Or... ...n for Economic Coopera... ... Development, who con... two-day meeting here to... ...p agreed that the major ... for all the major coun... to contain price increases ...trol inflation.

...out the likelihood of any ...able outflow of capital ... United States in the fore... ...uture, the officials agreed ...ould be preferable for the ...States to maintain higher ...rates than the rest of the ...mmunist world in order to ...ich an outflow and its at... repercussions on the U.S. ...of-payments deficit.

GNP Forecasts

...mic experts attending the ...eeting predicted a sharp ... in U.S. expansion. They ... that the real gross na... ...oduct growth rate will be ...t this year and 1.5 per... ...t year.

...mpares with a growth of ...nt in 1968 and an average ...t a year for the ten years ...67.

...ritish real GNP growth ...recast at 2 percent this ... 3 percent for 1970, com... ...h 3.6 percent last year. ...ic activity in Japan will ... fractionally, with the real ...with rate dropping to ...nt this year and 11.25 ...ext year from 14.2 per... 1968, the OECD experts

...edicted the West German ... growth rate will rise ...ercent last year to 7.5 ... 1969 and drop to 4.25 ... 1970.

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U.S. Official Is Worried Over Budget

Even With Tax Moves, '71 Could Show Deficit

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP).—Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy made public last night a problem that has been worrying the administration for weeks: Even if Congress passes the extension of the surtax (at 5 percent) for half of calendar 1970, and repeals the investment credit for business, the federal budget for fiscal 1971 could show a deficit.

Speaking to the Economic Club of New York, Mr. Kennedy said: "Any realistic appraisal of our budgetary outlook emphasizes how surely these revenues are needed. The only reasonable question can be, not whether they are too much, but whether they are enough."

Top Treasury sources, who could not be quoted, offered assurances that Mr. Kennedy was not thinking of an extension of the surtax for all of calendar 1970, as was suggested here last week by former Assistant Secretary of Commerce William H. Chartener.

Political Problem

Recognizing the tense struggle to get the surtax continued just until June, officials say it is politically unrealistic to try for a further extension.

Mr. Kennedy's real point, it was explained, is that unless expenditures are put through a real crunch, the best that one can expect is a bare balancing out of the 1971 budget at around $200 billion—and it is easy to see a deficit of a couple of billion.

Yet, officials at the Treasury think that "as good a case" can be made for a surplus in 1971 "at least as large" as the $5.8 billion projected for this year. That latter observation was made in a television interview with Under Secretary of the Treasury Charls E. Walker, a transcript of which was made available yesterday. Such a surplus would reduce the need for the government to borrow funds, and help the flow of private investment into housing, he said.

Reaffirms Fight

Mr. Kennedy reiterated the administration's assurances that it would not give up its anti-inflation fight at the first signs of "painful" results.

"The most self-destructive course we could follow would be the stop-and-go route," Mr. Kennedy told the Economic Club.

The secretary also dwelled at some length on the possibility that attempts would be made on the Senate floor to enlarge tax relief provisions in the tax reform bill. "If the legislation approved by the Congress contains an inflationary revenue shortfall," Mr. Kennedy assured the club, "the President has made clear that he would not hesitate to veto the bill . . ."

200 Percent Growth in Japan By 1975 Is Forecast by Bank

TOKYO, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Japan's economy will expand by nearly 200 percent in the 1968-75 period, the Japan Long-Term Credit Bank predicted today.

But the bank warned against the danger of cost inflation and increased pressure from outside for upward revaluation of the yen.

In its medium-term economic outlook for the period from the 1968 financial year to the 1975 financial year, the bank said the annual economic growth rate would be 15.9 percent nominally and 11.3 percent after price adjustment on the average.

As a result, Japan's gross national product in the 1975 financial year would total $414.4 billion, the bank said. This compares with an estimated $148.4 billion in the 1968 financial year, it added.

Japan's exports during the six-year period were forecast to expand at an annual rate of 14.7 percent to reach $42.2 billion in the 1975 financial year. On the other hand, imports will rise at the rate of 13.9 percent, reaching $36 billion by the 1975 financial year.

Japan's current accounts in the 1975 financial year should have a surplus of $6.1 billion while foreign exchange reserves will reach $13 billion.

Because of rising consumer prices and an acute labor shortage, wages of Japanese workers will increase by 15.9 percent on an annual average, the bank said.

This may cause a vicious cycle of price-wage increases, leading to cost inflation, the bank warned. To forestall such a danger, the bank suggested a series of policies, including foreign trade liberalization.

Tentative Accord Reached In American Motors Strike

DETROIT, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—American Motors Corp. said today its negotiators have reached agreement with the United Auto Workers on a tentative settlement to end a month-old strike at AMC plants.

Membership ratification of the proposed settlement will be required before the accord is formalized.

However, an AMC spokesman said the union had agreed to hold the membership vote after the workers return to work. He said workers at the Milwaukee parts plant have been ordered back to work immediately.

The start-up dates for Kenosha and the Milwaukee body plant have not been determined, but production may resume tomorrow, he said.

The company spokesman also noted that the one-year contract, to expire Oct. 16, 1970, does not give the union a veto on overtime, which had been one of the major bones of union-management contention.

However, AMC agreed that workers could not be forced to work overtime.

No Progress at GE

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Union officials reported today "no progress" after two days of negotiations on the General Electric Co. strike.

The International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine workers said its bargaining committee discussed 225 contract items and received "negative answers" from GE on 22 of them.

No U.S. Price Stability Seen

LONDON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—One of the governors of the Federal Reserve System, J. Dewey Daane, expressed doubts today that the United States could achieve price stability before 1971.

Mr. Daane thus appeared to shove the timetable for victory in the fight against inflation farther into the future than some members of the Nixon administration. Mr. Daane was addressing the Lombard Association, a financial district group, on the outlook for the 1970s.

He struck a generally optimistic note in assessing the prospects for the international monetary system, but he indicated that the short-term outlook for the U.S. economy was more perverse.

"We cannot, at this moment, foresee how long it will take to get back on a path of steady growth with reasonable price stability, nor how long it will be before our international payments reach a viable equilibrium," he said.

Later, he said: "Getting the rate of price increase down to tolerable, acceptable limits will take time. I doubt that we can achieve this by the end of next year but, hopefully, we shall make appreciable progress and achieve our goal of price stability soon thereafter."

Deficit in French Budget Halved, Giscard Reports

PARIS, Nov. 19.—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced today that the government had about halved its budgetary deficit for this year.

The reduction and other improvements were described by the minister as signs that France's recovery program is succeeding.

Because of a lower than normal increase in state expenses since the preliminary budget was set, and higher than anticipated income from taxes, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told a press conference this year's deficit would be cut to $626 million from the previously estimated $1.15 billion. A balanced budget is envisaged for next year.

Other evidence of improvement, he said, included an apparent increase in prices during the second half of 2.7 percent compared to 3.3 percent in the first half, a decline in domestic consumption that is freeing more goods for export and a high level of capital investments that will enable French industry to expand and modernize its production.

However, he warned that "numerous strains" still existed and that "restraints imposed under the recovery program will only be lifted when the disequilibrium disappears."

U.S. Meat Firm In Oil Acquisition

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Swift and Co., the world's largest meat packer, said today it has signed a contract to purchase 51 percent of Transocean Oil Inc. for $83 million.

The purchase contract is conditional on distribution by J. Ray McDermott and Co. of the Transocean shares it owns to its shareholders and on action to be taken at a special meeting of Transocean shareholders authorizing an increase in its stock. McDermott owns 95 percent of Transocean.

Mutual Fund Is Launched By Europeans

Challenges Dominance Of U.S.-Oriented Units

LONDON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Some of Europe's major financial institutions joined forces today in announcing a $30 million international mutual fund to challenge the market dominance of U.S.-oriented organizations.

The new fund, based in Luxembourg and christened Security and Prosperity Fund, or SEPRO, is sponsored by Britain's largest mutual funds organization, the Save and Prosper Group Ltd.; Swiss Credit Bank; Swiss Bank Corp.; Société Générale, one of the largest French commercial banks, and Banca di Roma per la Svizzera.

The announcement shows some of the signs of change in the European financial scene.

The most important change is the European decision to fight back and attempt to attract in a big way some of the European investment money being creamed off by Bernard Cornfeld and his aggressive Geneva-based Investors Overseas Services and other American-type operations.

Swiss Change

The big Swiss banks, which have passively handled enormous sums of international investment money, have lately become more aggressive themselves. Two of the three biggest banks are now entering their first mutual fund venture outside Switzerland, with a combined one-quarter interest in SEPRO.

Another quarter is held by Save and Prosper, which has hitherto done next to nothing in the Continental market.

David H. Maitland, Save and Prosper's managing director, said at a press conference announcing the venture: "We see a huge and growing international market for mutual funds, largely dominated by U.S.-oriented organizations, and we want Save and Prosper, as one of the world's largest groups, to compete in these markets."

A second tier of sponsors of the fund comprises Eurofinance, the Paris-based investment managers; Bank of Nova Scotia; Northern Trust (of Chicago) International Banking Corp.; Swiss Reinsurance, and Zurich Insurance Co.

One feature of the fund is that it will be invested in equities on a world-wide basis, with an initial 55 percent allocation to American and Canadian stocks; 30 percent in Europe, 10 percent in Japan and 5 percent in the sterling area, including Australia and South Africa.

But the investments are to be switched from country to country as market conditions dictate. The heavy European investment intention has stirred interest, since European equities have not enjoyed the international favor of American, Japanese or Australian shares.

Anthony de Jasay, senior vice-president of Eurofinance, said: "New York, London and Tokyo offer no anomalies. The disclosure laws are such that earnings are transparent. Security analysts are so pervasive that the market price is obvious to all.

"No one would assert the same about the continent of Europe. This is the area *par excellence* where research and inside knowledge can still uncover anomalies"—that is, undervalued stocks.

The fund's stated objective is capital growth, with no consideration to income or, at present, to dividends. U.S. citizens are prohibited by U.S. law from investing in this offshore operation.

Placement of the first tranche of 3 million shares, to be offered at $10 a share, is to begin Nov. 24.

Sixth Straight Decline Chalked Up on Wall St.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated again today for the sixth straight session. Volume remained moderate and no heavy selling pressure developed.

However, the 840 level of the Dow Jones industrial average, considered a resistance mark by technicians, was penetrated slightly as the average fell 5.21 to 839.96.

Analysts blamed unfavorable news about Vietnam and the economy for the retreat. The weak bond market also has been a depressant, they said.

The moderate volume of 11.24 million shares, compared to yesterday's 11 million turnover also reflected caution in advance of the short interest figures due later today.

International Paper was the second most active issue, closing off 1 at 40. Company officials told analysts that record earnings still are expected this year although there are "unusual forecasting problems" regarding next year.

Schlumberger topped the active list as a result of an opening block of 200,000 shares traded at 95, off 4. The issue recovered during the day and was unchanged at the close.

Recent weakness in Schlumberger had been attributed by some to recurring reports that friends of the company had accumulated 250,000 shares of Collins Radio and might seek a takeover. Company officials again denied the reports. Collins Radio, meanwhile, gained 1 1/4 to 45 3/4 after sliding 9 1/8 yesterday on a poor earnings report and projection of lower net.

Profit-taking clipped R. J. Reynolds, off 1 5/8 at 47, and Standard Oil of Ohio, off 2 1/8 to 105 1/2.

IBM lost 4 1/4 to 359 and Memorex fell 4 5/8 to 163 7/8 in a generally lower computer and glamour group. Texas Instruments, Xerox and Burroughs also lost a point or more. Fairchild Camera lost one to 83 3/4 after falling 8 1/4 yesterday.

Standard Indiana gained 1/2 to 50 1/2 after the company said it plans a tender offer to exchange 7/8 of a share of Jersey Standard for each share of Indiana common. Indiana Standard has 1.4 million shares of Jersey Standard that would be covered by the offer. Jersey eased 1/2 to 63 7/8.

Autos were mixed. American Motors added 5/8 at 11 1/2 after announcing settlement of its month old strike. Steels were firm, with U.S. Steel adding 1/4 to 37 1/4 in fairly active trade.

American Telephone rose 1/2 to 53 5/8. The company said it is increasing its dividend.

German, Italian Markets Closed

West German bourses, with the exception of Munich, were closed yesterday for a public holiday.

In Italy, the general strike closed all markets.

Collins Radio Profit Slashed

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Collins Radio reported yesterday that earnings plummeted in the first quarter of fiscal 1970 and said that profits for the year as a whole would not equal those of fiscal 1969.

In fiscal 1969, Collins reported net income of $8.9 million, or $3.01 a share, down 31 percent from year-earlier net of $13 million, or $4.44 a share. Sales in fiscal 1969 fell 10 percent to $440.2 million from $447 million.

Collins did foresee a "substantial" improvement coming in the second half of the fiscal year, but this apparently would not cover the early-year lag. The firm blamed the first-quarter problems on a reduction in booking levels during the last half of fiscal 1969 and on start-up costs of new projects.

The earnings for the quarter totaled $532,000, or 18 cents a share, compared with $2.1 million, 69 cents a share, in the year-ago period. Sales, meanwhile, fell to $91 million from $95 million in the year-ago quarter.

Addressograph-Multigraph

First Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	96.1	90.6
Profits (millions)	3.39	3.25
Per Share	0.42	0.41

S.S. Kresge

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	529.0	415.8
Profit (millions)	13.13	10.61
Per Share	0.38	0.31
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,467	1,159
Profits (millions)	34.35	27.56
Per Share	1.01	0.81

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EEC Given Five-Year Farm Plan

BRUSSELS, Nov. 19 (AP).—A revolutionary five-year plan aimed at curbing European Economic Community farm surpluses is being submitted today by its executive commission to the community's six governments.

For the first time in the community's history, farmers will be called upon to help curb surpluses by paying part of the surplus burden themselves instead of shifting it entirely to the finance ministers and consumers, a Common Market source said.

The plan is expected to draw strong opposition from politically powerful farm groups throughout the Common Market.

The community now has a 450,000-ton butter surplus in addition to growing surpluses of wheat and sugar.

Spending Shift

The commission's plan is designed to shift spending away from price support and toward land and farm reform. It would mean a first step towards the Mansholt Plan, under which farm production would be better controlled through reducing cultivated land area by one third and the farm population by one half.

Last summer the commission's vice-president for agriculture, Sicco Mansholt, warned ministers that unless they decided on remedies for surpluses soon, the commission could no longer take the responsibility.

The ministerial council is expected to discuss the commission's proposal, if only briefly, at a meeting starting Monday. If accepted, the plan would not only ease the growing farm surpluses in the community, but help Britain's entry into the Common Market, as it would automatically lower food prices.

Wilson On Problem

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson yesterday again underlined before the House of Commons that the present Common Market farm policy, with the high prices entailed, is the "biggest difficulty" for Britain's entry.

The EEC now spends some $3 billion annually on farming—some $2.6 billion to guarantee prices for farmers and only $400 million for improving agricultural structure.

The commission proposes to shift $200 million every year for five years from the sums now allocated to guaranteeing prices into improvement of farm structure.

Experts believe that under the new five-year plan annual costs of the joint farm fund can be reduced by $7 to $8 million a year. The fund collects levies on imports from outside the market and pays subsidies on exports to countries outside the community.

How to Save

The spending cut could be achieved by lowering guaranted prices, by reducing the period during which farmers can call for government support of the market, and by fixing ceilings for production eligible for guarantees. The commission proposes different methods for limiting guarantees for individual products.

Under the newly proposed system, producers would have to pay for part of their surpluses, which is expected to induce them to limit production.

Areas benefitting from the plan's emphasis on improvement of methods would include less developed areas like southern Germany, southwest France, southern Italy, and in the possible case of Britain's entry, Scotland.

But, as one source put it, "the surplus curbing proposals will cause an uproar among Common Market farmers, and it will be difficult to convince the ministers of agriculture." On the other hand, he added, "it will please finance ministers."

German Protest

Especially among West German farmers a storm of indignation can be expected. They have protested already against substituting national and Common Market subsidies for border taxes following the deutsche mark revaluation last month.

The German Farmers Association insists that in addition to indefinite prolongation of the border tax, its government should demand temporary suspension of the unit of account, equivalent to one U.S. dollar, which is used for fixing minimum agricultural prices in the Common Market.

Revaluation reduced the unit of account's value in West Germany. That means farmers now get less for their produce when they change these units of account into national currency.

It is an explosive issue in the new German government. Its new Minister of Agriculture, Josef Ertl, and his two state secretaries, both former members of the West German Farmers Association, will have some special difficulties with the plan.

EEC Steel Orders

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 19 (AP).—European Economic Community steel firms ordered a total of 5.83 million tons of steel products in October, compared with 5.84 million tons in September.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.	Nets.
37¾	26¼	TmWAir pf 2		3	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	— ¼	
20¼	12¼	TranWF .89f		19	12½	12¾	12½	12½		
38¾	23	Transmr .50b		472	28	28¼	27¼	27½	—1¼	
277¼	172	Transa pf4.50		3	202	202	200	200	—3¼	
17¾	12¾	Transcon .40		44	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	—1¼	
27¾	13¾	Transitf Inv		91	22¾	23¼	22¾	22½	— ½	
14¾	6	Transitron		120	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ½	
28	26½	Travelers .8c		280	34½	35½	34¼	35¼	+ ¾	
48½	38¼	Travlers pf 4		10	45¾	46	45½	45½	—¾	
36¾	29¾	TriCont 3.15g		40	32¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	+ ¼	
40¾	34¾	TriCon pf2.50		5	35¾	35¾	35	35	— ⅞	
37¾	17½	Triamin 1.25g		8	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾		
45	31½	TRW Inc 1		19	40¼	40½	39¾	39¾	—1½	
101	72	TRW pf 4.50		14	85	86	85	85	—1½	
108¾	80	TRW pf4.40		2	97	97	97	97		
29¾	8¼	TSC Ind .60		306	12½	13¾	12	13½	+ ⅞	
21¾	9¾	TSC Ind pf1.70		65	11¾	12¾	11¾	12½	+ ¾	
17½	14	Tucsn GE .64		13	16½	16¾	16½	16¾		
41¾	16⅛	TwenCnt .50p		170	18¾	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅝	

U

48½	26¾	UAL Inc 1		170	32⅛	33½	32⅛	33	+ ⅞	
36½	25⅜	UARCO 1.10		10	34⅛	34⅛	33¾	33¾	— ⅛	
28½	22⅛	UGI Cp 1.20		30	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛	
28⅛	14½	UMC Ind .72		23	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼	
18¾	9⅛	Unarco .40		36	12	12	11¾	11¾		
33	22¾	Unil Lns .90g		2	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛	
36	26⅞	UniLNV 1.49g		1	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼		
35⅞	27⅛	Un Camp 1		191	33	33½	33	33¼	+ ¼	
47¼	39¾	Un Carbide 2		298	40¾	40¾	40	40	— ⅛	
20¾	9⅞	Union Corp		50	10¾	10¾	10½	10¼	— ¼	
23⅜	17½	Un Elec 1.20		69	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝		
104	87½	Un El pf6.40		z100	87	87	86	86	—2¾	
72	60½	Un El pf4.56		220	63	63	63	63		
74½	60¼	Un El pf4.50		2330	63	63	62	62½	—1½	
64½	43⅜	UnOilCal 1.60		80	42½	42¾	42¼	42¼		
84	56	UOCal pf2.50		80	57	57	56½	56⅝	— ⅜	
53¾	42½	Un Pac Cp 2		99	49¼	50	49	49⅜	+1¼	
63¾	40¼	UnionPacif 2		38	42¾	43¼	42¾	43⅜	+ ⅜	
11⅞	7⅛	UnPac pf.40		13	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛	
53	37⅛	Unionam 1.40		7	48	48¼	48	48¼	— ⅜	
32	19	Uniroyal .70		183	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅜	
135	100	Uniroyal pf 8		2410	104¾	104¾	104	104		
49⅞	26¼	Unishops .30		10	44	44⅛	43½	44⅛	+ ⅛	
81¼	42	UnitAirc 1.80		576	44	44¼	43¼	44		
15⅞	10¾	Unit Ch .37½		20	11	11	10⅝	11		
18¾	6	Transitron		120	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ½	
82	42	Un Fruit 1.40		9	53¾	53¾	52¾	53¾	— ⅛	
20¼	12	Unit Ind .20		34	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛	
11	8	Unitind pf.42		9	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼	
37½	26⅛	Unit MM 1.20		57	29⅞	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛	
35¼	17	Un Nucir .92f		41	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛	
9⅜	3¼	Unit Pk Min		46	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜		
41⅜	33¼	USFoods 1.16g		16	35¾	35¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛	
47¾	30	US Fregt 1.40		78	37	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛	
88	63⅜	USGypsm 3a		41	66⅞	66⅞	65¼	65¼	—1⅝	
46⅛	30	USGyp pf1.80		7	37¼	38¼	37¾	38¼		
32½	21	US Indust .45		134	26⅝	27	25½	25½	—1½	
36	26⅝	US PlyCh .84		86	32½	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ⅛	
93	76	USPCh pf5.50		2140	76	78½	76	78½	+1	
42½	27½	USPCh pf1.20		30	34¾	35	34¼	35		
34	21⅛	US Shoe .80		24	24½	+ ⅜				
65⅛	33	US Smelt 1b		21	44⅜	44⅞	44	44⅜	— ⅛	
81¼	69¼	USSme pf5.50		2	70½	70½	70	70	— ½	
49	36⅛	US Steel 2.40		687	37½	37¾	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅛	
27⅜	16⅛	US Tobac 1		54	19¼	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅜	
32	20½	Unit Util .88		77	25¼	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛	
36	26¼	UnUtil pf1.25		10	31⅜	31⅜	31	31	— ⅜	
35	25⅛	UnvLeaf 1.50		28	31¾	31¾	30½	30½	—1⅛	

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.	Nets.
38½	21	UnivO Pd .80		125	23¾	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅛	
111½	64¼	Univsty Cmp		222	98⅛	99	94⅜	95⅜	— ⅛	
58¼	37½	Upjohn 1.60		88	53⅜	54⅛	53	53¼	— ⅛	
33¾	18	Urls Bldg .40		36	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼	
38½	19½	USLIFE .50		79	33	34½	33	34¼	+ 1	
46	34¼	USM Cp 1.60		13	41¾	41¾	40½	40½	—1	
26½	20	USM pfl.50		z100	22	22	22	22		
47	29¾	UtahCon .50a		89	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛	
38¼	31	Utah PL 1.80		7	33⅛	33⅞	33	33⅛		

V

37½	26½	Valve Cp .40		32	35⅜	35½	35	35		
37¼	24¼	Varian Asso		1578	32⅝	33¾	32⅝	33⅜	— ⅜	
42	28¼	Veeder 1.60		z8	33	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼	
22	16½	Vendo Co .60		25	17½	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼	
47⅛	31	VF Corp 1		7	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛	
63⅜	33½	VictCorp .50		30	34¾	35¼	34½	34⅝	— ⅜	
44½	10¼	Villager .37p		55	16⅞	11¼	16¾	10⅞	— ⅛	
32⅞	21	ValElPw 1.12		88	23½	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛	
103¼	100	ValEP pf7.72		z380	100	100¼	99½	100¼	+ ¼	
153¾	69½	ValE&P pf .5		z100	72¼	72¼	72	72	— ¼	
79	64	ValEP pf4.80		z800	65	65	65	65	—1½	
68	58¼	ValEP pf4.20		z50	58½	58½	58½	58½		
37½	23⅜	VanGroc 1.20		13	34	35¼	34	35¼	+ 1⅛	
26⅞	17½	Vornado		38	22¼	22¾	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛	
38⅜	20¾	VSI Corp .48		16	32½	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼	
25⅞	18	Vulcan Mat 1		x11	21¼	21¾	21⅛	21⅛		
23¾	15¼	VWR Unit .72		8	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛	

W-X-Y-Z

76½	60	WabR pf 4.50		z100	61	61	61	61		
36¾	23½	Walgreen 1		13	26½	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ½	
48	36¼	WalkrH 1.20a		6	47¾	47¾	47¾	47⅜	+ ⅜	
48¾	24	WallMurry 1		30	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾		
14¼	7	Walworth Co		14	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜		
52⅜	25¼	WardFd 1.10f		12	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛	
34½	23½	Warnaco .90		52	25⅝	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ¼	
74⅜	52½	WarLam 1.10		137	72	72	71	71	— 1	
56¼	32⅜	Warn Sw 1.60		11	36⅛	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛	
30½	25 ⅛	WasGas 1.72		2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝		
22¾	12½	WashSt .70		9	14	14	13½	13½	— ½	
27⅜	20¾	Was Wat		36	21¼	21¾	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛	
43⅛	14	Watkin Johns		59	20¼	20¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅜	
22¾	14⅜	Wayn Gos .76		10	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜	
57¼	29¼	Way G pf1.60		1	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛	
39¾	19¼	WeanUtil .80		8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛	
27¼	16½	Weathrd .90g		16	18⅜	18⅞	18½	18½	+ ⅛	
23¾	10½	Webb Del E		141	13½	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛	
10¾	5¾	Webjet .07e		9	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼	
36¾	24¼	WescoF 1.37f		58	26	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛	
33¼	24¼	WestTra .25g		1	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛	
33¾	23	WPP pf 4.50		z240	60½	60½	60	60	— ½	
45	33¼	WPP pfC4.10		z30	54	54	54	54		
51¾	34¾	WstPIP 1.85g		24	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ⅜	
44⅜	20	WnAir L .50p		14	23¾	23⅞	23	23¼		
44¼	33¾	Wn Banc 1.50		252	43	43½	43	43	+ ⅛	
34¼	25¾	Wstn Md 1.60		16	27	27	26	26	—1¼	
46⅛	22½	WstnPac 2.20		50	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅜	
38⅜	38	WnUTel 1.40		118	48⅜	48⅝	48¼	48¼	+1	
89	80½	Wn Un pf 5		3	82½	82½	81½	82½	— ⅛	
108¾	94¼	Wn Un pf4.60		4	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛	
127	96	Wn Un pf4.90		1	110	110	110	110		
71¼	53⅜	WestgEl 1.80		102	64	64	62⅜	63	—1⅜	
68½	54	WestE pf3.80		z90	57	57	56½	56½	—1½	
37⅜	25¼	WsIVco 1.05		15	29½	29¾	29¼	29½	— ⅛	
46⅞	33	Weyerhsr .80		175	41½	41½	41	41	— ⅝	
116	105	Weylr pf6.75		7	115	115	114¼	114¼	—1¾	

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.	Nets.
37¼	17	WheelPitt .5h		.42	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜	
75½	67	WheelPit pf 6		z70	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅜	
64¾	55¼	WheelPit pf 5		z370	58½	59½	58½	59	— ¼	
64	50	Whirl Cp 1.60		101	60	60	59⅝	59¾	—1⅛	
39	17½	WhiteCn .40b		.42	22¾	22¾	22	22¼	— ⅜	
40	34	WhitCn pfA 3		1	35	35	35	35	— ¼	
39¾	33¼	WhitCn pfB 3		1	33½	33½	33½	33½		
43¾	35¾	WhiteCras .44		10	41¾	42	31¾	32		
50¾	33⅛	White Mot 2		22	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛	
32¾	9¼	Whitehall		294	21½	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—1½	
53⅜	32½	WicksCorp 1		38	40¼	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜	
34	10¼	Wiebldt .20b		30	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛	
67	64½	Will Ross .36		35	64½	64½	63½	63½	—1	
39⅞	30½	Williams Bro		53	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ½	
33½	29½	WmsBr pf.80		1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞		
36¾	32	WinnDix 1.52		10	34	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛	
26⅜	20⅛	WisPlPw 1.40		88	23⅜	23¼	22	22	— ½	
22	16¼	WisPSvc 1.10		20	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅛	—1⅛	
43⅞	23	Witco Ch .92		21	23¼	23½	22⅝	23	— ⅛	
21	14¼	Wolv WW .36		55	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜	
23⅞	16⅞	Wometco .62		15	16½	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ¾	
47⅜	22	Woods Cp .48		48	34⅜	34⅜	32¼	32¼	—1¼	
43⅝	28¼	Woolwth 1.20		84	40¼	40⅝	40	40⅛	+ ⅛	
36⅜	12⅞	World Airw		42	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜	
60¾	43	Wpolw pf2.25			55	55	55½	55½		
123	105½	Wrigley 3a		7	114½	114½	114½	114½		
23½	14⅞	Wurlitzer .60		3	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛	
115	85¼	Xerox Cp .60		233	106¼	107⅜	105½	105½	—1	
65⅝	28¼	XTRA Inc		37	40⅜	41½	40¼	40⅝	— ½	
25	19¾	YngstSD 1.20		31	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛	
55½	40⅝	Zale Corp .54		122	47¼	48	47¼	48	+ ⅜	
40⅝	37½	Zale pf A.80		76	37¼	38¼	37¼	38⅛	+ ⅛	
67¼	38¾	Zapata Norn		331	38½	39	38	38½	+ ⅜	
88	72½	ZapaNor pf 2		5	71	71	70	70	—2½	
46	32½	Zayre Corp		28	44	44	43⅝	44	— ¼	
58	35⅝	ZenithR 1.40		124	38	38⅝	37⅝	38¼		
34½	28¾	Zurn Ind .28		33	26	26¼	26	26		

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. i—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. j—New issue. k—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1968 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.	Nets.
14⅜	5⅜	Aber Pet .07		19	6⅜	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ¼	
9⅜	5	Acme Hamil		18	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	
11¼	4⅛	Acme Prec		8	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼		
27¼	10¼	Adams Russl		9	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛	
25½	11¼	Aerodex Inc		6	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ½	
15⅞	11¼	AeroFlow .20		5	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛	
32½	14⅜	Aerotel .50a		22	15⅞	16¼	15½	15⅝		
32	14	Aeronca .10g		71	16¼	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛	
16¾	9¼	AerosulT .76t		10	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅝		
14⅛	6⅝	Aerovox Cp		2	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛	
21⅜	10½	AIC Photo		22	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾		
22¼	9	Alcan Ind		6	11½	11¾	11½	11¾		
50⅜	31¼	Alleghn Inc		22	35⅝	37¼	36⅜	36¾	— ⅛	
16⅞	5½	AlM .Cos		38	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛	
19¼	6¼	Crestmont		15	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛	
22	2⅜	Cromptn 1.40		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛	
13¼	7½	Crowleyn .20		2	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛	
35⅜	22¼	CrownPet .60		1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛	
18⅜	10⅛	Crystal Oil		68	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼	
36¼	16⅜	Cubic Corp		23	23⅜	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼	
18¾	9	Curtis Maths		9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛	
32½	20½	Cutler A .44		13	25½	26	25½	25½	— ¼	

D

10½	7¾	Daitch .10g		25	9¼	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜	
29¼	19½	Damson Corp		113	27	27	25	25	— 2¼	
19⅝	10¾	DamonCr .40		3	11	11	11	11⅛	+ ⅜	
25½	21¾	Daniel .18g		2	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼	
10½	5	Daryl Indus		9	5⅝	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛	
17¼	7½	Data Cont		9	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼	
60¼	23¾	Data Process		59	35½	35¾	35½	35½	— ¼	
27⅜	12⅝	DataProd Cp		180	19¾	19¾	19	19	— ½	
45⅜	27⅜	Dav Mln .15g		14	29½	29½	29	29	— ⅛	
45⅜	27⅜	Daylin Inc		12	32	32	30¾	30¾	— ¼	
21¾	10½	Daylinc wt		4	15¼	15¼	15½	15¼	+ ⅛	
5½	2½	DC Tran A		4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
32¼	24⅜	Dearborn Cp		75	27¼	27½	25½	25¾	—1⅛	
19¼	9⅜	DeJurAm .30		14	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜	
18¾	12⅝	Del Labs		9	17	17	17	17		
74⅜	48⅝	Deltona Corp		73	57¼	57¾	56¼	56¼	—1¼	
9¾	5½	Deltown Fds		2	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛	
35½	26	Depositors T		10	27	27	27	27	+ ½	
37¼	19¼	DeroReach Dv		11	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛	
65½	39	Deseret Ph		15	49	49¼	48¼	48¼		
14⅜	7⅛	Detecto S .25		7	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛	
102¼	54½	Digital Equip		88	97	97¾	97	97		
17¼	14	DillardD .20g		1	14	14	14	14		
12¾	5	Diodes Inc		40	6⅞	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅛	
4½	2½	Dist Ltd .14g								

4-2 11-16 2 11-16 2 11-16 2 11-16 — ⅛

24¾	12¾	Diversey .50		2	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾	— ⅛	
34½	17	Dixilyn Corp		22	25¾	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛	
36	27¼	DkSStrs .30g		4	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅛	
164¼	57½	Dome Petrol		112	76¼	76¾	74¾	75	— ⅜	
16⅝	11⅛	Domfar .60		22	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛	
50½	32¼	DorrOliv pf 2		225	34	34	34	34	— ⅛	
28	17⅜	Dorsey .10		18	24	24½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ½	
13⅜	8⅛	DPA Inc		20	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10½	— ⅛	
18	9½	Driver Harr		1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		
30	12	Drug Fair .40		14	27¾	28¼	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛	
36½	22½	Dunlop .12g		1	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	—1¼	
10¾	3⅜	Duraloy Co		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
37	9⅛	Dur Test .25b		28	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ½	
19½	7⅜	Dynalectrn		86	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛	

E

21⅞	13⅜	Eagle Clb .25		2	13¾	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅜	
25¼	15¼	E Schwlb .44		93	19⅜	20½	19⅜	20½	+ 1⅛	
14⅛	8¼	Earth Resrcs		97	10⅞	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅜	
27⅜	11	East Air Dev		3	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛	
17½	6½	Eastn Frt W		6	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛	
14¼	7⅜	EazorEx .20p		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛	
22¾	10⅜	Eckmar Cp		28	14	14½	13⅜	14¼	+ ½	
37⅜	22	ECL Ind 1b		45	30¼	30¼	28	28½	—2¼	
26⅜	13	Ecologic Sci		369	22⅜	23	21¾	21¾	—1½	
49⅜	20¾	Edo Corp .40		9	22½	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛	
29¼	20¾	Elbrench Pho		41	20¼	22	20¼	22	+ 1⅝	
19⅜	7⅜	Elco Corp		8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛	
56½	11⅛	Elcor Chem		70	12	12¼	11¼	11½	— ⅜	
26½	19¾	ElectHose Ta		3	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ½	
30	19¾	Electrogra 1		53	20⅛	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛	
22¾	8	Elect Assist		44	10	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜	
38¼	9⅝	Elect Comp		13	11⅛	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ⅛	
28⅜	10	El Eng 1.25f		2	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛	
37	11½	Elect Resrch		11	13	13	12¾	12¾		
19¾	9½	Electron .52		5	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅜	— ⅛	
35⅛	15	Electsp 1.31f		2	21¼	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛	
5⅜	2⅜	Ella Nat wt		7	3	3	3	3	— ⅛	
23⅞	9	El Tronics		22	9⅜	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	
16⅜	8¼	Emenee Cp		9	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛	
22⅜	18¼	Emery In .30		7	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛	
77	64½	EmpDEl pf 5		z100	66½	66¾	66¼	66¾	+ 1⅜	
36	24	EmpFin 1.26f		70	26¼	26⅝	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅛	
8⅝	4⅜	Equit Cp .05e		105	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞		
81¼	47⅛	EquitRd 1.20f		148	70¼	70¾	68½	68½	—2	
10¼	7⅜	EmstEC .40d		5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜		
25¼	17⅛	Ero Indust		21	18⅛	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅜	
30	13⅜	Ero Inc		5	21⅞	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛	
38¼	17¼	Espey Mfg		8	22½	22½	22

American Stock Exchange Trading

1969 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Net Chge.
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
35⅜	21½	PGE 4pf 1.30	23	21⅞	21¼	21½	21½	
22	17½	PGE pf 1.37	9	17½	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
20¼	16⅜	PGE 5pf 1.25	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
27⅝	16	PG rdpf 1.25	9	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
20	16¼	PG rdpfA1.25	14	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	PG 4.50pf1.12	5	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
18	14½	PG 4.36pf1.09	1	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
58¼	30	PacHold .60b	23	33½	33¼	32	32	—1
13⅝	4½	Pac Indus	13	5⅞	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
73½	62	Pac Lt pf4.75	z140	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
70	59	Pac Lt pf4.50	z100	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ½
18¼	15¼	PacNwTel 1	8	16	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
25	22¼	PacSLaan .30	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	6½	PacSwAir wt	48	16	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
29½	14⅝	PallCo A .32	9	19⅛	19⅝	18⅞	19	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Panisote .41f	4	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	Parmnt Pkg	10	15¼	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
15	7⅝	Park Ch .30a	x4	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	Park Els .41f	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅝	10	Parklan Hos	4	9½	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
16⅛	6⅝	PatoCon .20g	34	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	
37⅝	20	Peel Elder	11	23	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅝	Penn En .50a	15	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17	PennTra .60a	2	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	PerobSh .40g	13	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
7⅝	3⅝	Pentron El	19	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
39⅛	26½	Pep Boys .84	5	33½	33½	33½	33½	
23	13¼	Prcromin .50	1	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
45½	30⅛	PEPI Inc	10	38⅝	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅜
43⅜	28⅝	Permancor	44	33¼	35⅜	33⅛	35⅜	+1⅞
14⅝	9⅛	PhilLgD .57g	9	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
33⅛	18½	PhillpScr .20	23	30½	31⅝	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
23⅝	6⅞	PhoenixS .07f	39	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
22⅝	8⅛	Piasecki Airc	2	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
55⅛	32	Pickwick Intl	96	53⅛	54	53½	53⅝	
16¼	9⅛	Pierce G .40	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	15	Pioneer Plas	7	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	11⅞	PionerSy .44f	69	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
30½	20⅛	PitDesMoin 1	2	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
39⅛	26⅛	Pittway .60b	15	36⅛	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	
10⅝	7⅛	Pit WVTr .54	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
30⅛	10⅛	PKL Co	34	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
47⅜	16⅛	Plant Ind	103	42⅛	42⅛	40⅛	40⅜	—1⅜
29⅝	18⅝	Plaza Group	29	19⅛	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	12	Plume Atwod	9	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	12⅛	PlyGem 1.02f	10	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	
11⅝	6⅛	PlyRub A .25	7	6⅛	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11	6⅛	PlyRub B .25	1	6⅛	6½	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	18⅝	Pneumo Dyn	23	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	4⅝	Polared El	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
43⅞	17⅛	Polaron 1.55f	21	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
24	12	Polychr 1.22f	13	14¼	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	10	Polymer .31f	250	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
46	23¼	Potter Inst	127	39⅜	39⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅜
38⅝	11½	Prairie Oil	33	21	21	19⅞	20	—1½
51	34	PrentHall .68	18	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	13	PresRlt B .60	11	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
18⅞	10½	Preston .20a	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	ProlerSt .65g	14	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
72¼	9⅝	Prov Gas .64	6	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	— ⅜
33¼	18½	PrudRsrc .80	46	31⅛	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅞
38⅝	23½	PrudBlde .28	8	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅜
22⅞	8⅞	PubcoPet .15	52	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	Puritan Fash	48	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	21⅝	Pyle Natl .60	3	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅞	Pyroll Co .24	10	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ½
		R						
35½	23¾	Ramada .24	59	31¼	31¼	31	31⅛	— ⅛
13	5⅞	Ramer Ind	12	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Rapid Am wt	61	7¾	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14	8⅝	Raft Pack	13	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	12½	RaymEng .36	5	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	20	Realinv 1.20a	13	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
35	14	RealtyE .25a	46	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
34	11¼	Realty E wt	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
17¼	4	REDM Corp	24	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
57¼	31½	Redman .20a	209	40⅛	41	37⅛	37⅛	—3⅛
10½	4½	Reeves Ind	85	5	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
35¼	12½	Reeves Telec	21	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Remco Ind	17	18⅛	16⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
27	17⅛	Rem Ar .80a	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	31⅝	ResrchCll .08	17	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	10	Reserve OG	125	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9	Resistflx .30b	7	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
61⅛	14¼	ResortsInt A	54	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	16	Rest Asso .28	23	24⅛	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	20⅝	Rex Noreco	93	25	25⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	RIC Intl Ind	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	11	Richford Ind	14	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
11¼	7½	RicoArg Mng	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
26	10⅜	Riker Maxsn	21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6⅛	3¼	Riker Max pf	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
29¼	15	RioAlgom .40	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	16½	Rite Aid .18	74	30⅛	30⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅜
13⅛	6⅛	Ritt Fin B .34	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15	6⅝	Robintech	13	8½	8½	8⅛	8½	
14⅝	9	Roblin Ind A	7	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	16⅛	Rockower .20	36	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	24	
46⅞	36⅝	Rogers 1.29f	2	42⅛	42⅛	42	42	— ⅛
36¼	16¼	Rollins Intl	24	24	24⅛	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	3 5-16	Roll Roy .19g	56	3 7-16	3 7-16	3⅛	3⅛	—1-16
58⅝	27⅝	RooseRac .80	10	40⅛	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6	Roseriau .20	5	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
61⅛	26⅛	RowaDri .28g	45	27⅛	27½	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅜
26	9⅛	Rowland Pd	5	10	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
7⅜	2¼	Royal Amer	68	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21¼	7⅛	RoyBusn .43d	14	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
12⅛	5⅝	Rusco Indust	159	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
13½	4⅝	Russeks .12f	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
10¼	7⅛	RussellA .02g	28	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	9½	Russell M .50	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	24⅝	RustCraft .40	72	33	37	33	36⅛	+4⅞
9	4⅛	Ryerson Hay	1	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
		S						
25½	10	Safegurd Ind	38	16⅝	16½	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	StJhnTrk .90	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	SalemBr .10g	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅛	4⅞	S Carlos .38g	10	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14⅝	12	S DieG pf.90	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	S DieG pf.88	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
28	22½	San JRs 2.66f	9	24⅞	25¼	24⅞	25	— ⅛
21⅝	18⅝	SanitasS .06g	23	18⅝	19	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅜
15⅝	5	Sargent Ind	33	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅝	
29⅞	7⅛	Saturn Airwy	22	8	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
48⅝	23½	SavAStep .32	30	36⅞	37⅛	36¾	36⅞	— ½
61	22½	Savin B Meh	30	55⅞	56	55	55⅛	— ⅞
21¾	13½	Savoy Indust	28	15	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ¾
185	81¼	Saxon Indust	158	92	92⅝	89	90⅛	—1⅞
13⅝	5⅛	Sayre Fisher	35	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
28⅝	14	Scam Instru	15	22¾	22⅝	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
21¼	15½	SchenuitA .40	4	18¼	19	18¼	19	
23½	11⅝	Schiller .16	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
45½	33	Science Mgf	3	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
17⅝	6⅛	Scient Allant	10	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
27¼	13⅛	Scope Indust	5	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	17	Scurry Rain	58	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
12¼	8⅝	SbdAlMill .20	3	9¼	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
18½	11	Sea Containr	10	12⅝	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
15½	8⅛	SbdPlyud .10	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	7	Sealectro Cp	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19	9⅝	Sears Ind .44	7	10	10	9	9⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Season All	4	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
17½	12⅝	Sec Mtg .31g	83	13¼	14⅛	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Seeman Bros	7	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
25⅛	11⅝	SelasCorp .40	9	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	13⅛	Selig Lerl .80	5	13½	13¼	13½	13½	
21⅝	12	Servisco .36	7	16½	16¼	16½	16½	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	Servo Corp	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Shaer Sh .36	7	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
12⅞	6½	Shahmoon In	2	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
10¼	4⅞	Shattck Denn	6	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	
19⅝	9½	Sheff Wat .50	x10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
57¼	34⅝	Sherwod Med	2	56⅛	56¼	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅜
7⅛	3	Siboney Corp	150	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
40⅞	14	Sierracin .30	2	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	
14⅛	11⅝	SIFCO .50b	6	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
33½	12⅝	SigmaInst .50	7	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	6⅝	Silicon Tran	34	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
9⅝	6⅛	SimcoStrs .20	12	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Simkins .50	18	14½	14½	14½	14½	
44⅛	35¼	Simon Brd pf	z150	38	38	37⅛	37⅛	—1⅛
29½	19⅝	Simplexin .25	7	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
35	21½	Simplex Wire	3	29½	29½	29⅝	29½	— ⅛
45	25	SincVenOil 2	z53	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
17½	10⅞	Sitkin SmRfg	9	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
37½	21½	SkaggDrg .40	9	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
29⅝	10⅛	SlickCorp .32	65	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅜
39¼	22⅝	Slick pfA 1.75	54	37⅝	38	37¼	37⅝	
15	8	SMD Ind .17	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
47⅝	18⅛	Soilltron .18	301	41	41⅝	40¼	40½	— ⅞
47⅞	29⅛	Sonder Brdct	22	39	39	38⅛	38¼	— ⅛
37	16⅛	Soundesign	22	26¼	26¼	25½	25⅝	— ½
32⅝	27⅞	SC Org pf1.40	z100	29	29	29	29	
23	19	SC 5.80pf 1.45	2	19¼	19¼	19	19	
28	21½	SC 5.20pf 1.30	18	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
19	15⅝	SC 4.78pf 1.19	17	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅛	SC 4.32pf 1.08	1	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
17¼	14	SC 4.24pf 1.06	12	14	14	14	14	
17⅝	6¾	Sou Real&Ut	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
45½	33	SouRoy 1.20b	2	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
35⅞	16⅝	Sw For Ind	19	22¼	23	22¼	22¾	
23⅛	9⅛	Spector .37p	15	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
19⅛	9⅝	Spectro .36	47	15½	16⅝	15½	16	+1
16⅝	5¼	Spedcor Elec	10	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	SpeedOP .26f	20	12⅞	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
28	16	Spencer Shoe	26	19¼	19⅞	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
27⅝	16½	Std Allian .40	3	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
15	9⅝	Std Containr	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½	+ ⅜
27½	23½	StdCoosa 1.30	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Std Dred .20g	2	13	13	12⅝	12¾	
13⅝	5	StdMetal .29f	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21¼	14	StdMot A .75	4	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
31¾	21⅝	Std Prod 1.20	3	26	26	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
16½	11½	Std Thomson	14	12	12⅛	11½	11½	— ½
17¾	7¼	Stanley Avia	6	7¾	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
6 1-16	2½	Stanrock Ur	76	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	—1-16
12⅛	6⅛	Stanwick Cp	8	6⅛	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
23½	16½	StepMach .80	24	18¾	19⅛	18½	19	
12	7¾	Stardust .48g	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Star Smkt .60	6	11	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
45	25	Statham Inst	13	41¼	41¼	40	40	—1
27½	19¼	SteelCan 1.20	4	21	21	21	21	
25	13	SteinHal .25b	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	22¼	Stepan Ch .44	8	25¾	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	9¼	Sterl Electrn	48	11	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Sterl Extr .24	3	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ½
11¼	5⅛	StarPrec .25f	78	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
49	32	Stern Met .50	20	43½	43½	43	43	— ½
31	22½	Sternco A	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
35	23⅝	Stop Shop .90	1	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
45½	26	STP Cp .40a	413	42⅞	42½	41¾	42½	
20⅞	7⅛	Struthr Wells	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
37¼	11½	Stylon Corp	218	21⅛	21¼	18	18⅝	—2½
25⅛	18½	Sun Elec .40	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
13½	6¾	Sunair Electr	26	9½	9½	9	9	— ⅜
8¼	6⅛	Supercrt .08g	2	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
19⅞	13⅝	Sup Surg Mf	5	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
54⅝	17	Superscope	17	36¼	36⅝	35¾	35¾	— ¼
72½	4⅞	Supronics Cp	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ¼
38⅛	10⅝	Susquehana	187	12½	12¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅞
39⅛	13⅝	Susqueh pf 1	15	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	
18⅝	14⅛	Sutro Mt .32g	126	16⅛	16⅛	15¼	16	— ⅛
18¼	8⅝	Synalloy .69f	11	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
86¾	49⅛	Syntex Cp .40	120	74½	74½	73⅝	73½	— ⅜
50½	26⅛	Systems Eng	288	47½	47½	46⅜	46½	— ¾
		T						
19⅝	6	Tamar Elect	15	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
14¾	8	Taslee Freez	14	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅝	TastyBk .88a	2	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
27½	17¼	Tech Aerofm	90	25½	25½	23¼	23⅝	—2⅜
58⅝	20⅝	Technic Oper	9	29¼	29½	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
12⅝	5⅞	Technic Tape	143	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
39⅝	16½	Technico .40b	94	23⅞	24	23⅝	23¼	— ⅛
12¼	7¾	Technitrol	4	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
95	46	Teleprompt	74	90½	90½	85¼	87¼	—3¼
8⅝	3	Telev Mfrs	24	3⅝	3¾	3½	3⅝	
90⅝	20¾	Telex Corp	478	78⅞	80	75½	75½	—4⅞
30¾	16⅝	Tenna Corp	130	27½	27½	26¼	26¼	—1¼
13½	4⅝	Tenney Eng	6	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11¾	6	Tensor Cp	8	9¼	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11¾	5⅛	Ter Hud .41f	8	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
52¾	31½	Tesoro Pet	19	39¾	40½	39¾	40½	+ ½
14⅝	7¼	Texstar	21	9	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
37	15	Textron wt	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
19⅛	12	ThorMkt .50d	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
30¼	17¾	Thriftimt A 1	9	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
23	17⅝	Tokheim .60	6	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅝
66½	56¼	Tol Ed pf4.25	z100	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
52	31¼	Tonka Cp .40	9	32	32¼	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	15¼	Tool Resrch	139	26⅞	27⅝	25¾	25¼	—1⅞
30¼	15⅝	TownCtry .20	28	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅝
14¼	5⅛	Tran Beacon	50	6⅝	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅝
16	5⅝	Trns Car .10p	24	7¼	7¼	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
52	27	Tran In cv of	1	44	44	44	44	—3
58⅝	17½	TransLux .03	29	22⅛	22⅛	22½	22⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	4	Transaurco	30	7¼	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	11¼	Transogrm	34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
34¼	10	TWA wt	49	17	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
30	10	TriSiMet .38f	13	10¼	10¼	9¾	9⅞	— ⅜
41½	16½	Triang P .15e	72	25⅛	25½	24⅝	24⅝	
33¼	22¼	TropGas 1.15	6	32	32	31¾	31¾	
6¼	2½	Tubos Mex	45	3	3 1-16	3	3	
15⅝	8⅛	21 Brand .29f	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
58½	18½	Tyco Labs	25	23¼	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
		U						
18	8⅝	Udico Corp	6	11⅝	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	7	UIP Corp	41	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
44¼	10⅛	Unexcelled	51	16	16	15	15⅛	— ⅝
19½	11⅝	Un Finl Cf	6	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	
16⅛	11⅛	U GasCan .52	6	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	17	UnGrOm .35g	1	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
9	4⅛	Unit Asb .07g	94	5	5¼	5	5⅛	
13½	3½	Unit Foods	19	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
14¼	6⅛	Un Natl Inv	120	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Unitlatinv wt	17	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	7¼	UNtlinv pf.70	14	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
27¼	13⅛	UnPDye .40g	44	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	7½	USCerm .15p	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
29	18½	US Filter	78	20	20	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
38	17½	USHome Dev	10	33½	33½	32½	32⅝	—1⅛
28⅝	13½	US Leas .28	75	19⅞	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
40½	9	US Nat Rsrs	112	32	33	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	9	USRadm .30a	12	12⅛	12	12	12	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅝	USRityInv .1a	23	22	22	22	22	
22¼	12⅝	USRedct .20p	1	15½	15½	15½	15½	
15⅝	8	USRubR .52g	21	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
15⅝	10½	US Smelt wt	9	14	14	13	13½	— ⅛
24½	15	Unitrode Cp	13	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
37½	11½	Un Cont .07d	14	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	
29⅝	18	UnivMar .62a	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
58	26½	UrisBldg wt	8	34	34	33	33½	
17⅝	12⅛	UtahIdSu .80	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
		V						
25½	14½	Valles Stk H	12	19¼	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
29⅛	9½	ValleyMt .02f	10	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
10⅛	6½	Valspar .30g	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	26½	Van Dorn .56	9	29⅛	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	+ ⅛
13½	5⅛	Vanguard Intl	29	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
27⅝	20½	Varo Inc	39	26¼	26¼	25⅛	26	— ⅛
42⅝	19⅝	Veeco Instru	36	33⅛	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ½
29	16⅛	Venice Ind	12	28¼	28¼	27	27	+ ⅛
51¼	16⅛	Vernitron	57	23⅝	24	23½	24	+ ¼
15¼	12⅝	Verely Co	11	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ¼
24⅝	14½	Vetco Ofshre	16	23	23	22	23	— ¼
18	9	VictLeN .20b	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
98⅞	52	VicLceN pf 3	2	56	56	56	56	
35½	22¾	Viewlex	85	26⅝	26⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	20	Vikoa Inc	23	32	32	31½	31½	
37	9¼	Visual Electr	7	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
11	6	Vocaline .25	8	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	Voct cv pf.66	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
29⅝	20	Vogt Mfg 1a	15	26½	26½	25	25	—2
25½	10½	VolMerch .20	31	15¼	15½	15¼	16½	+ ⅛
12¼	5⅞	Volc Corp .20	8	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	6⅛	Vulc Inc .30	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		W						
26⅞	10½	Wabash .20	53	17½	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
30¼	18⅝	Wecknhut .30	5	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
25	9½	WadellEq .50f	11	10	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
52⅝	14⅝	Waltnam Ind	18	15¼	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
120	45⅛	Wang Labs	44	134	104	97	99	—6
61½	49½	Wars Lab wt	27	52	52	47½	52	—2½
17½	6	Ward Fds wt	8	8⅛	8⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
25½	12½	Wards Co .40	6	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
11	6	Waltsco .16	6	7	7	7	7	— ¼
32⅛	19¼	Weil McL .44	23	27¼	28½	27½	28½	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅛	Weiman Co	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	We'sTub Am	32	6⅝	7	6⅞	7	
23	9	WellcoE .10d	19	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
13	4⅛	Wenrath .10g	2	5	5	5	5	
34¼	22½	West Ch .90	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
38½	9½	Westates Pet	67	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
11⅝	5⅛	Westby Fash	40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11¼	4⅝	Westec Corp	70	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
52	35½	WnIntHot .20	57	40½	40½	39	39	—2
23⅛	9⅝	Westn Nuclear	10	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
20⅞	9¼	Westrn Orbis	82	11⅝	13	11⅝	12⅝	+1
54	38	West Un Intl	4	50	52½	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
39¼	19	Wheelab .60a	5	37½	37½	37	37	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	Whippany .60c	3	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
18	11	Whitaker .50	16	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	
9¼	3½	White Eagle	10	4	4	3⅞	4	
11⅛	5⅛	Whitehall El	14	7⅛	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
37	21¼	Whiting 1.50	3	22½	22½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6	Whittaker wt	86	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
11⅞	3¼	Wichita Ind	5	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
20⅝	9¼	Willcox Gibb	17	17¼	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
45	29¼	Wmhouse	8	43⅛	43⅛	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Wilshire .52f	66	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	
37¼	19	WilsonCo 1.35	10	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅛	Wilson Co wt	6	6¾	6¾	6½	6⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Wilson Bros	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅝	6⅛	Wilson Ph .50	6	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
21¼	9½	WilsonSpt .60	8	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	
11⅝	3¼	WilsonSpt wt	5	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	Winkelmn .40	5	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
26¼	12	Wolv Ind .30	5	12⅛	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	11¼	Woodind .15d	15	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2	Wool Ltd .12g	4	2 1-16	2 3-16	2 1-16	2 3-16	+ ⅛
23⅛	16½	Work Wr .60	9	19⅝	20⅛	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2	Wright Harg	56	2	2 1-16	2	2	
17⅝	7⅛	Wyandin .20p	6	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	8	Wyle Labs	75	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	9⅝	Wyomissg .60	22	10	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
		Y						
23½	16⅝	York Ra .70g	5	19	19	18⅝	19	
		Z						
18	8⅝	Zero Mfg .10	51	10	10⅛	10	10	
55	33⅝	ZimrHom .24	38	38⅝	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	
14½	6⅛	Zion Foods	7	7⅛	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Nov. 19, 1969

[illegible] net asset value quotations supplied by the Funds listed:

— IOS Venture	Can.$4.96
— IIT's Venture Capital	$8.27
I.C.A.P.	$18.65
Interfix	$105.24
Int. Commodities Inv. Fd.	S.F.132.42
Investimo S.A.	$10.91
Intermarket Fund 1	$101.10
Int'l Real Estate Inv. Fd.	$20.88
Int'l Whiskey Fund	$1.00
Interfestor Growth Fund	$6.56
Interfestor Real Estate Fd	$6.61
Fundinterna S.A. Fund	$10.64
Japan Pacific Fund	$10.53
Japan Selection Fund	$20.45
Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd.	$10.44
Kleinwort Benson Jap. Fd.	$12.49
Lafayette Associates	$21.63
Lake Shore Fund	$1.846
Med. Inter. Fund	$8.43
Maritime Equity Fund	Can $3.67
M. & G. Island Fund	[illegible]
Midas Gold Fund	$27.55
Medal Positive Fund N.V.	$455.00
Mutual Accumulating	Can.$5.74
Mutual Funds of Am. Ltd.	[illegible]
Mutual Growth Fund	Can.$4.47
Neckermann-Fund	D.M.25.24
Nelson Fund	$1.022
N.A.M.F.	$27.97
Nordiks Fund Ltd.	$9.64
N.Y. Offshore Fund N.V.	[illegible]
Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$10.61
Nor Amer. Bank Fund	[illegible]
Olympic Capital Fund	$6.16
Pacific-Invest	S.F.111.[illegible]
Pan. Amer. Growth Fund	$11.29
Pan. Amer. Income Fund	$5.09
Pan Amer. Special Fund	$7.83
Performance Group Fund	$1.16
Real Estate Fund of Am.	$10.45
Renta Fund	L.F.2,417
Roosevelt Fund	$8.12
SAFE	$15.80
Safit S. Africa Shares	S.F.274.08
Security Growth Fund	$10.29
Selective Capital Fund	$14.28
Shareholders Am Real Eq.	$8.80
Shareholders Prem.	$8.73
Sima, Swiss Real Estate	S.F.151.50
S.L.C. FUNDS:	
— Boston Int. Securities	$10.89
— Chase Selection Fund	$12.62
— Growth Fund	[illegible]
— Intl Technology Fd.	$19.73
— Invest Selection Fd	$5.08
Scope Capital Fund	[illegible]
S. African Intl Fund	[illegible]
Starbase Transat Fund	$14.22
S & P Dollar Fund	$5.78
S. & P. Sterling Fund	£4.88
Target Offshore	[illegible]
The Commonwealth Fund	$9.25
The Nastas Fund Ltd	$11.91
The Prog.-Gr.Fd. of Amer.	$5.20
The U.S. Fund N.V.	$7.55
Transpacific Fund	$10.68
Tyndall Bermuda Fund	$2.16
Tyndall Inter. Fund	[illegible]
Tyndall Overseas Fund	$1.06
Unifonds	[illegible]
USI GROUP:	
— United Growth Fund	$1.36
— Un. Growth & Inc. Fd	$10.03
— USI Venture Fund	$10.59
— Euro-Am. Real Est. Fd	$10.00
— Fund of Nations	$10.00
USIF Real Estate	$6.97
U.S. Income Properties	$9.90
U.S. Trust Invest. Fund	$12.72
Universal Bk Stock Fund	[illegible]
Washington Associates	[illegible]
Westn Australia Miner Fd	$22.28
Western Growth Fund	$8.11
World Equity Growth Fd.	$938.50
World Intnl. Stock F'd	$14.39
World Real Est. Stock Fd.	$14.58
Worldwide Securities	$44.60
Worldwide Special	[illegible]
Zodiac Fund	$20.00

B.F.—Belgian francs; L.F.—Luxembourg francs; S.F.—Swiss francs; D.M.—Deutsche Mark; *—Ex-dividend; +—New; N.A.—Not available; †—offer price.

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds

Amax 6¼-82	86	87
Amoco 6¼-83	90	91
Armco In 7¼-80	94½	95½
AustriEl 6½-82	91¼	92½
AvonProd 6¼-81	88	89
BancoNaOb 7½-74	90	91
BEC 7-73	97½	98½
Bendix 6-79	98¾	99¾
Borg War 6-79	98½	99½
BrenAuto 6¼-77	92½	93½
Caisse Nat 6¼-82	87	88
Celanes 6¼-82	90	91
ChevronO 6¼-72	96¾	97¾
ChevronO 7-83	95¾	96¾
Chrysler 7-34	91⅛	92¼
ContOil 7-80	95	96
Copen City 8-84	96½	97½
Copen Tel 6⅛-82	88¼	89½
CutlerH 7½-80	94¼	95¼
Cyanamid 5¾-83	88	89
Denmark 6¾-82	90	91
El & Mus 6¾-82	89¼	90¼
Eur C&S 6½-87	91	93
Eur InvBk 6½-80	92½	94½
ENI 6¾-88 June	92½	94½
ENI 6¾-85 Nov	92	94
Eriksberg 6½-82	92½	93½
4 Seas. ww 7½-84	101	102
GenMills 7-83	92	93
W.R.Grace 5¼-88	84	85
Grangesb 6½-87	88	89
Honda 7½-81	96¼	97¼
Honeywell 6-81	90½	91¼
IcelandAlu 6¾-82	91	92
IntlncFund	900	920
IntUtil w/w 6½-72	92	94
Kawasaki 7½-73	98¾	99¾
Leasco 7-74	93	94
Mexico 7-82	86	87
Mitsubishi 7¼-73	99½	100¼
MobilInt 7-86	94¼	95¼
Nabisco 6½-82	91½	92½
NacFin 7¼-82	87	88
N.Zealand 6¼-79	95½	96½
NipponEl 7½-81	91¼	92¼
NipponPet 7½-73	96½	97½
NorskHyd 6½-82	89	90
Occidental 7½-84	92	93
Olivetti 6½-82	90½	92
Oppland 6½-82	85½	86½
Oslo 6½-72	95	96
Oslo 7½-73	92½	93½
PhilintF 6½-79	94¼	95¼
Portugal 6⅛-77	94½	95½
Proct&G 6⅛-82	91½	92½
Quebec Hydro 6-74	96½	97½
Renault 6½-82	87½	88½
Rockwell 6⅛-73	95½	96½
Roll-Rlin 6¾-82	87	88
S.F.E 7-74	96¼	97¼
Shell Intl 6½-79	92½	93½
S.N.C.F. 6½-85	87½	88½
Siemens 5½-79	102	103
Simca 7-82	88½	89½
Sumitomo 7½-73	98½	99½
Teledyne 7-73	98¼	99¼
Telad 6½-83 w.w.	97	98
TransalpF 6½-83	89	90
TransoG 7-81	91½	92½
T.R.W. 7½-83	91	92
Zapata w/w 6½-85	94½	95½
Levin Town 5-88	84	85½
MarMidland 5-88	101½	103
Miles 4¾-93	109½	110½
Mitsui 6½-83	99½	101
Motorola 4½-83	95	96½
MurphyO 5-89	67	68½
Nabisco 5¼-88	101¼	102½
OwensIll 5-77	103½	105
PanAm 5¼-88	86½	87½
Pepsico 4½-81	111½	112½
PhilMor 4½-88	102	104
PhilMor 4½-89	97	98
PhilLamp 4¼-83	110	111
R.C.A. 5-35	95½	97
ReynMet 5-88	91	92
SCM 5¼-89	83½	85
Searle 4¼-88	93	94
Texaco 4½-88	85	86
Tyco Int 5-84	66	67½
UtahInt 5¼-93	120½	122
WardFood 5½-88	90½	92
WarnLam 4½-88	120½	122

Convertible Bonds

Amoco 5½-84	87	89
Amro 5½-89	95	97
Apco 6-89	102½	103½
AKU 4½-89	93	95
Alusuisse 4½-87	97	99
Ambac 5½-83	85½	87
AmCan 4½-88	92	94
AmTobS 4-89	102½	104
Asahi 6¼-84	101½	103
Ashland 5-88	88	89½
BurmaO 5½-88	87	88½
Chevron 5-88	97	98½
Chrysler 4¼-88	84	85½
Cummins 5-88	97	98½
Denny's 5½-89	78	80
Equity Fd 5½-39	104½	106
EastKodak 4½-88	92	93½
Firestone 5-88	99	100½
Ford 5-83	83½	85
GenElec 4¼-85	85½	87
GenFoods 4⅝-82	100	102
Hitachi 6¼-84	102	103
I.S.E. 5-88	101	102
I.S.E. 6¼-89	101	102
J. Logan 4¾-83	93½	95
WaltKidde 5-89	90	91
KLM 5¼-88	97	99
Komatsu 6¼-84	102	104
Kubota 6½-84	96½	98½
Leasco 5-88	90	91
Learco 5-89	72½	73
LTV 5-88	58	59

Sterling-DM Bonds

Ireland 7-81	94	96
N.Zealand 6¾-82	93½	95½
S.raKvina 7¼-83	94	96

Unit of Account Bonds

BancoFom 5.50-78	91	92
CassaMez 5¼-78	87	88
Cavada 7½-80	95½	96½
ComFedEl 6½-86	87	88
Copen Gr 5¾-84	89	90
Copen City 6½-76	98	99
Copen City 6½-80	93	94
CUI 6¼-77	98	99
Escom 7½-78	95	95
Eur C&S 5¾-85	91	92
NorgesK 5½-83	94	95
Rederrns 6½-80	97	98
Reed 6¼-83	90	91
Sacor 6¼-75	99	100
Sacor 6¼-77	99	100

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	97.91	93.18	112.65
Previous	97.91	93.13	112.65

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	119
AlgemBank	273
AmroBank	57
A'damRubb	46.20
Billiton	153
Fokker	445
Heineken	183.50
H.V.A.	62.10
Holland-Am.	94
Hoogovens	—
I.O.S. Ltd.	$[illegible]
I.P.J.	$10½
K.L.M.	19?.50
Ned.Kabel	286
Philips new	67.10
Robeco	247.40
Rolinco	[illegible]
RoyalDutch	160.10
Unilever	122.20
VerMach	85.50

London

Rolls-Royce	24/6
RootesA	5/6
RoyalDutch	[illegible]
R.T.Z.	115/3
Shell	[illegible]
Tube Invest.	65/3
Union Corp.	18?/6
Vickers	26/9
WarL3½	38 9-16
West Deep.	83/9
West Drief.	[illegible]
West Hold.	146/10½
West Min.	127/-
WoolW	16/11½
Anglo-AmCp	60/7½
Anglo-AmIn	39/[illegible]
BarclayBank	75/11½
BeechamGr	43/4½
Bowater	52/6
BritAmTob	103/3
Brit.Oxygen	9/6
Brit.Petrole.	117/1½
Brit.LeyM	11/10½
Chartered	55/-
Courtaulds	28/9
Daggafont	2/4½
DeBeer Def.	68/3
Decca Rec.	59/-
Distillers	22/3
Dunlop	31/9
EMus.Ind.	51/4½
FreeStGed	118/1½
GEC	25/7½
GlaxoGr	84/-
G. Univ.St.	57/6
Guinness	29/7½
Hawker-Sidd.	36/-
Hudson-Bay	155/-
ImpChemic.	57/3
IOS Mgt new	537
Mar&Spen	53/9
MetalBox	47/9
Nicholas	15/6
RandMines	148/9
Rank-Org.	113/6
Rhokana	37/-

Brussels

Arbed	3,730
Ast.d.Mines	1,948
Cock-Ougree.	1,582
Electrobel	5,120
Lambert	1,598
Petrofina	2,160
Ph.Gevaert	—
Soc.Générale.	13,050
Un.Minière	1,860

Paris

AirLiquide	422
Béghin	210
ENCI	13
Can.Pacific	411
C.G.E.	459
C.S.F.	136
Citroën	121.50
CieBancaire.	513
Créd.Comm.	159
Créd.Lyonn.	—
DeBeers 100.	49.85
EssoStand.	154.40
Fin.Par.BP	247.20
Fr.Pétroles	221.50
IBM	2,200
ImpOil	93
IntNickCan	245
Mach.Bull	105.[illegible]
Michelin	1,5[illegible]
Mobil	309
OmniumPét.	249.50
PathéMarc	59.60
Péchiney	203.5?
Peugeot	245
Radio Techn.	384
Rhokana	[illegible]
Rh.Poulenc	230.50
Rio Tinto	81.40
RoyalDutch	265
St.Gobain	156.50
Schneider	229.50
Shell	122.20
Simca	88.50
Soc.Générale	—
SuezCieFin	392
Thomson	170
Ugine-Kuhl.	191
Young3½%	—

Zurich

AC Fischer	1,490
BrownBoveri.	2,135
Ciba Reg.	10,050
ElektWatt	2,060
Hoff-Roche	174,000
MotColumb	1,450
Nestlé bear	3,320
Saurer	1,810
Sodec	175
Sulzer	4,100
Un.B.Suisses	4,440

*Ex-dividend.

Occidental Gets A Concession

LONDON, Nov. 19 (Special).—Occidental Petroleum Corp. today won exclusive rights to drill for oil on a 775-square-mile concession offshore from Umm al Qaywayn, one of the Trucial States in Southeast Arabia.

The agreement was signed here today by Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental, and Sultan al Mu'Alla. It represents Occidental's first major toehold in the oil-productive Arabian Gulf area. The company until now has relied heavily on recent crude oil production in politically explosive Libya.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2, red bush	$1.80½	$1.65½
Wheat 2, hard, c.i.f. bu	1.93½	1.82½
Corn, 2 yellow bu.	1.47½	1.24¼
Oats 2 white bu.	.84¾	.93½
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu.	1.63½	1.62¼
Cocoa, Accra lb.	*.47¼	.48
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.48¼	.37½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.16½	.15½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	99.00	88.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila ton	66.00	63.50
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	33-34	24-25
Lead, spot lb	.15½	.13
Copper elec. lb.	.52½	.42¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	1.77½	1.67½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis lb.	.15½	.13½
Silver N.Y. oz.	1.88	2.10
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	410.4	387.8

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Domestic sugar futures: No sales.

World sugar futures: Jan. '70 3.05 n, March '70 3.17-18, May '70 3.22, July '70 3.28-29, Sept. '70 3.32, Oct. '70 3.36, March '71 3.42 b.

Wool futures: Dec. 104.0 b, March '70 108.8 b, May '70 109.9, July '70 111.2, Dec. '70 113.3 b, March '71 113.4 b.

Wool tops futures: Dec. 151.5 b, March '70 153.4 b, May '70 155.5 b, Oct. '70 157.3 b, Dec. '70 157.6 b.

Cocoa futures: Dec. 41.30, March '70 40.60, May '70 40.68, July '70 40.69, Sept. '70 40.71, Dec. '70 39.78, March '71 39.52.

Copper futures: Dec. 71.38, Jan. '70 70.20, March '70 68.60, May '70 66.75, July '70 64.90, Sept. '70 63.60, Oct. '70 62.85, Dec. '70 62.05.

Cotton futures No. 2: Dec. 25.18, March '70 26.38, May '70 27.01, July '70 27.30, Oct. '70 26.80, Dec. '70 26.85 b.

Silver futures: Nov. 189.00, Dec. 189.20, Jan. '70 191.40, March '70 195.50, May '70 199.20, July '70 202.90, Sept. '70 206.50, Dec. '70 211.70, Jan. '71 213.40, March '71 216.90.

Rubber futures: Jan. '70 23.40 b, May '70 23.25 b, July '70 23.00 b.

Coffee B futures: No sales.

Raw hide futures: No sales.

a—Asked, b—Bid, n—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Dec	1.39⅝	1.40	1.39⅛	1.39⅞	1.37⅞
Mar	1.42⅛	1.42⅝	1.41⅝	1.42⅛	1.42¼
May	1.42⅛	1.42⅛	1.42¼	1.42½	1.42½
Jul	1.37½	1.38⅛	1.37½	1.38	1.37⅝
Sep	1.40¼	1.40⅝	1.40	1.40⅛	1.40¼
CORN					
Dec	1.19⅝	1.20¼	1.19½	1.19½	1.20
Mar	1.23⅜	1.24	1.23¼	1.23⅝	1.24
May	1.27⅛	1.27¼	1.26¾	1.26¾	1.27¼
Jul	1.29	1.29⅛	1.28⅞	1.28⅞	1.29⅛
Sep	1.25⅛	1.25¼	1.25	1.25⅛	1.25
OATS					
Dec	60½	60¼	60	60	60
Mar	64¼	64⅞	64	64⅛	64¼
May	67¼	67¼	67	67⅛	67⅛
Jul	67⅛	67½	67⅛	67½	67½
Sep	65⅝	68½	68⅝	68½	68⅝
RYE					
Dec	1.15½	1.15¼	1.14¾	1.14¾	1.14¾
Mar	1.18	1.18¼	1.18	1.18	1.18
May	1.21	1.21¼	1.21	1.21	1.21⅛
Jul	—	—	—	1.20	1.20
Sep	—	—	—	1.20	1.20
SOYBEANS					
Jan	2.49⅝	2.50	2.48½	2.48½	2.50
Mar	2.55¼	2.55½	2.54⅛	2.54½	2.55½
May	2.60	2.60¼	2.58¾	2.58⅞	2.60
Jul	2.62⅝	2.62⅞	2.61¼	2.61⅞	2.62½
Aug	2.59⅝	2.59⅝	2.58¼	2.58¼	2.59
Sep	2.50¼	2.50¼	2.49	2.47¼	2.50
SOYBEAN OIL					
Dec	9.85	9.95	9.45	9.58	9.70
Jan	9.30	9.45	9.02	9.12	9.25
Mar	9.00	9.04	8.60	8.74	8.87
May	8.65	8.85	8.55	8.60	8.70
Jul	8.70	8.70	8.51	8.54	8.55
Aug	8.55	8.62	8.38	8.45	8.50
Sep	8.30	8.32	8.15	8.15	8.25
Oct	8.12	8.12	7.98	7.98	8.12
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Dec	69.15	70.20	69.10	70.15	69.25
Jan	68.25	69.00	68.20	68.90	68.40
Mar	69.00	69.90	69.00	69.85	69.00
May	70.35	71.15	70.35	71.00	70.25
Jul	71.70	72.45	71.60	72.35	71.80
Aug	71.70	72.75	71.70	a72.60	a71.80
Sep	70.10	70.45	70.10	a70.25	a70.00
Oct	68.35	68.50	68.35	68.50	a68.25
CHOICE STEERS					
Dec	29.15	29.17	29.15	29.15	29.00
Jan	—	—	—	a29.15	n29.00
Feb	29.40	29.60	29.40	29.55	29.35
Apr	29.65	29.78	29.45	29.70	29.55
Jun	29.75	29.85	29.75	29.85	29.70
ICED BROILERS					
Jan	26.95	26.95	26.75	26.82	27.00
Mar	27.90	27.92	27.75	27.80	27.90
May	27.80	27.92	27.80	27.82	27.95
Jul	28.40	28.40	28.35	28.35	28.37

b-bid; a-asked; n-nominal.

Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	Prev Bid.
Bank of Am S F	68½	68½	68½
Bank of N Y (new)	49½	50¼	49¾
Fiduciary Tr.	80	88	80
First Nat. Boston	73¼	74	73½
U.S. Trust Co	64½	66½	64½

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 19, 1969

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	157	Matsu E. Ind.	927
Canon Cam.	470	Matsu El. Wks	1,136
Dai Nip. Print.	350	Mitsub Hv Ind.	60
Fuji Photo	411	Mitsui & Co.	118
Fuji Bank	234	Mitsukoshi	262
Hayakawa E.	538	Nippon Elec.	343
Hitachi	165	Shiseido	900
Honda	157	Sony Corp.	4,960
C. Itoh	117	Sumitomo Bk.	261
Jap. Air Lines	1,530	Taisho Marine	113
Kao Soap	229	Takeda Chem.	450
Kansai El.	630	Teijin	73
Kirin Brewery	150	Tokyo Marine	213
Komatsu	296	Toyo Rayon	124
Kubota I. Wks.	224	Toyota Motor.	345

All of these shares having been sold, this announcement appears only as a matter of record.

[N]OT A NEW ISSUE — November 20, 1969

1,000,000 SHARES

FIRST CHARTER FINANCIAL CORPORATION

COMMON STOCK (Without Par Value)

[E]ASTMAN DILLON, UNION SECURITIES & CO. — LOEB, RHOADES & CO. — GLORE FORGAN, WM. R. STAATS INC.

[BLY]TH & CO., INC. — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — DREXEL HARRIMAN RIPLEY Incorporated — GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.

[HOR]NBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated — LEHMAN BROTHERS

[PA]INE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS — SALOMON BROTHERS & HUTZLER — SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated

[ST]ONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORPORATION — WERTHEIM & CO. — WHITE, WELD & CO. — DEAN WITTER & CO. Incorporated

[PA]RIBAS CORPORATION — BACHE & CO. Incorporated — BEAR, STEARNS & CO. — BURNHAM AND COMPANY

[CL]ARK, DODGE & CO. Incorporated — DOMINICK & DOMINICK, Incorporated — FRANCIS I. DUPONT, A.C. ALLYN, INC. — HAYDEN, STONE Incorporated

[E.] F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC. — W. E. HUTTON & CO. — JOHNSTON, LEMON & CO. — REYNOLDS & CO.

[L.] F. ROTHSCHILD & CO. — SHEARSON, HAMMILL & CO. Incorporated — SHIELDS & COMPANY Incorporated — SPENCER TRASK & CO. Incorporated

All of these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Not a New Issue — November 20, 1969

150,000 Shares

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.

Capital Stock (Par Value $1 per Share)

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. — HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — DEAN WITTER & CO. Incorporated — BLYTH & CO., INC.

DREXEL HARRIMAN RIPLEY Incorporated — EASTMAN DILLON, UNION SECURITIES & CO.

GLORE FORGAN, WM. R. STAATS INC. — GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated

LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS — MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Incorporated

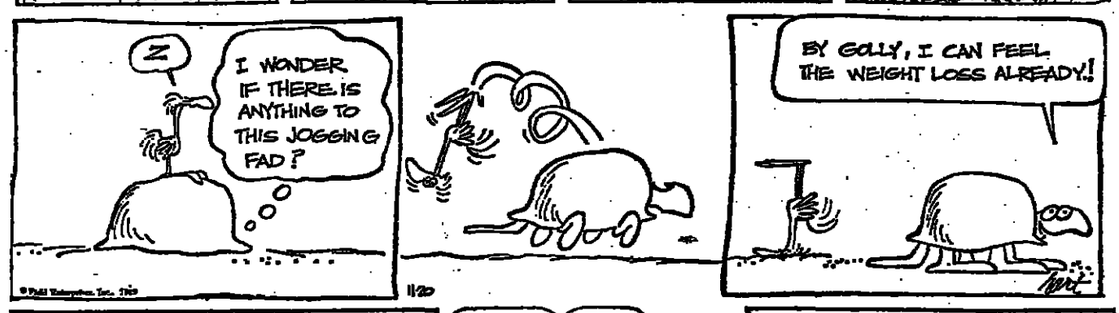
PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS — SALOMON BROTHERS & HUTZLER — SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated

STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORPORATION — WERTHEIM & CO. — WHITE, WELD & CO.

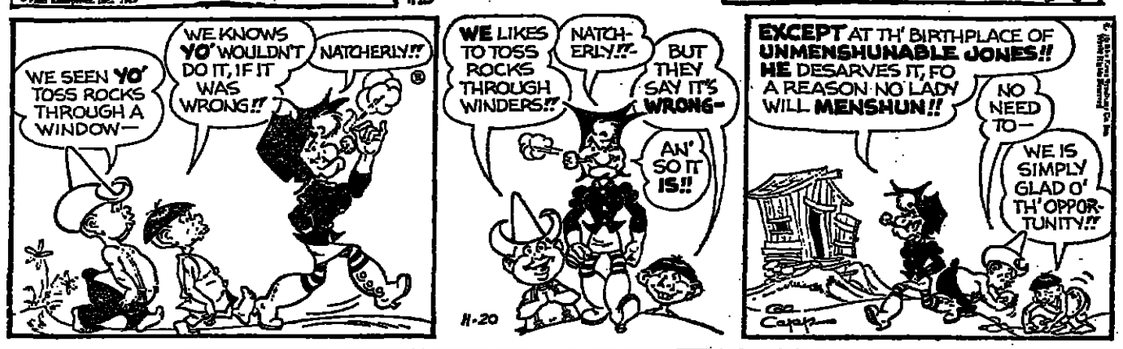
PEANUTS



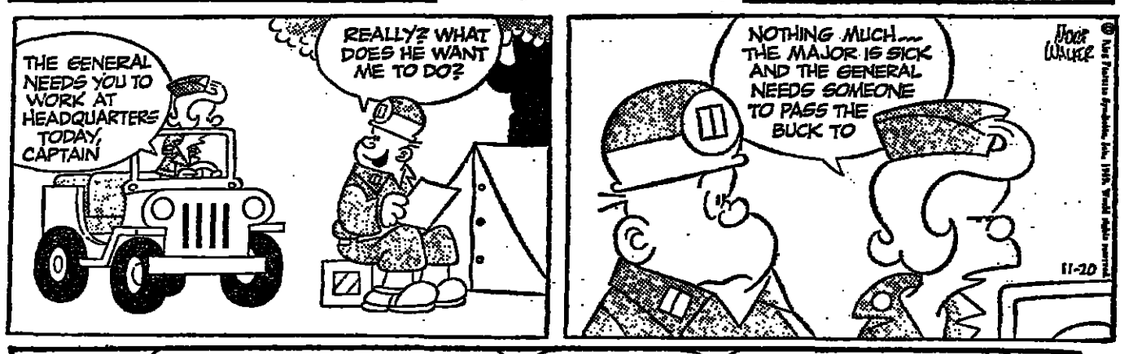
B.C.



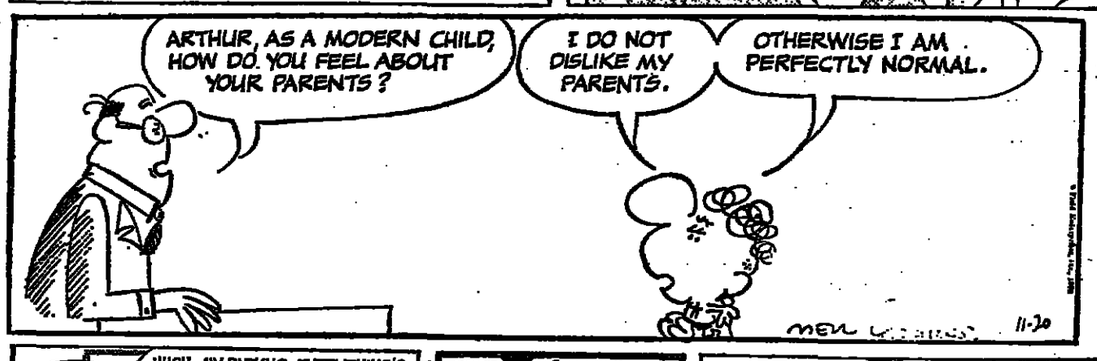
LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



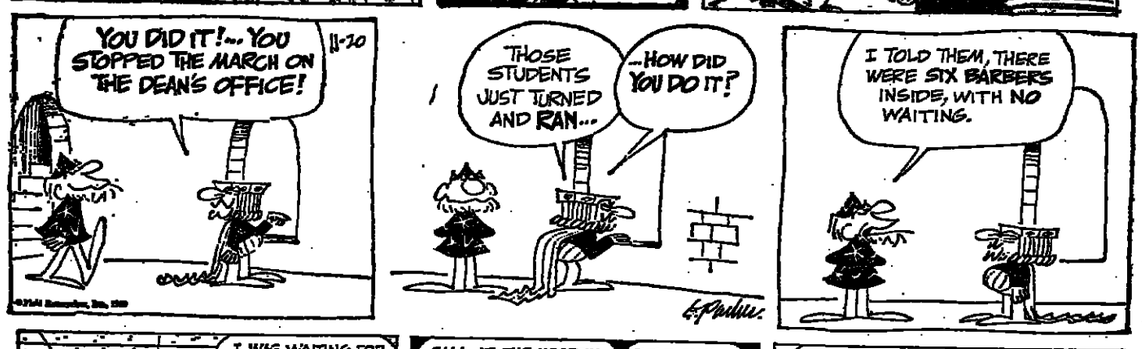
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South's bid of one spade over East's double of one club suggested a five-card suit with less than 10 high-card points. North might have passed this bid, but he raised to two spades and bid on to game when South made an invitational bid of three spades.

East doubled four spades promptly and confidently, and West led the club king. South won with the ace in dummy and counted three heart tricks, two diamonds and a diamond ruff in the dummy. This meant that he had to make three trump tricks in his own hand.

East's double of four spades suggested that he held all five missing trumps, so South was able to make a good guess at the complete distribution. He won in dummy with the club ace, cashed his three heart winners and his two diamond winners.

The next move was to ruff dummy's remaining heart, and the declarer's idea about the trump layout was confirmed when West was unable to overruff. A diamond ruff in the dummy then led to this position:

NORTH
♠ QJ
♡ —
◇ —
♣ J107

WEST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ 10
♣ Q965

EAST
♠ AK1086
♡ —
◇ —
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ 9754
♡ —
◇ 9
♣ —

A club was led from dummy, and East discovered that his splendid trump holding was worth three tricks, but not four. He ruffed with the six and was overruffed with the seven, the key card. The diamond nine was ruffed with the spade jack, and East could not prevent South from making his 10th trick with the spade nine.

NORTH (D)
♠ QJ3
♡ 9542
◇ AK
♣ AJ107

WEST
♠ —
♡ 103
◇ 10876
♣ KQ96542

EAST
♠ AK1086
♡ J876
◇ QJ4
♣ 8

SOUTH
♠ 97542
♡ AKQ
◇ 9532
♣ 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Dbl.	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	A	S	K			A	C	T	S		O	S	C	A
A	M	O	N	G		S	H	O	T		P	E	A	S
R	A	R	E	E		P	A	R	A	G	R	A	P	H
S	H	E	E	T	S		R	O	T	A		M	O	E
			S	T	A	L	L		E	T	H	A	N	S
B	A	D		O	L	I	O		S	E	A	N		
A	T	O	P		E	N	T	O		A	N	S	A	E
S	O	M	E	R	S	E	T	M	A	U	G	H	A	M
S	M	I	L	E		R	E	B	S		S	I	R	E
		N	E	A	R		B	R	I	M		P	E	W
S	P	E	E	C	H		R	E	D	A	N			
P	R	E		T	E	J	O		E	N	A	B	L	E
E	U	R	A	S	I	A	N	S		S	T	A	T	E
A	D	E	S		M	I	T	E		E	A	R	E	D
R	E	D	S		S	L	E	W			L	E	D	A

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE®

— that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KALFE

ZAMIE

FLEEBI

YUPTED



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TYING RODEO FROZEN PICNIC

Answer: *This assures you it's been handled personally* — A FINGERPRINT

BOOKS

THE PRICE OF MY SOUL

By Bernadette Devlin. Knopf. 224 pp. $5.

Reviewed by William McPherson

NOT TO MINCE words about it, Bernadette Devlin has written a magnificent book, full of Gaelic passion and Gaelic despair, irony, self-mockery, wit and outrage—most of all outrage, and so intense as to be overwhelming were it not for the grace with which it is expressed.

Say all you want about the miniskirted member of Parliament, the colleen from Cookstown, the St. Bernadette of the Bogs, the Celtic Joan of Arc—but don't, please, fool yourself or demean her; she will not be defused by catchy epithets. Bernadette Devlin is much more than a local phenomenon, more than the embodiment of the struggle of Northern Ireland's Catholics (or Northern Ireland's poor, as she would have it) to catch up "on 50 years' history in the period of a year" and gain certain rudimentary rights most of the rest of us have long since taken for granted. The 22-year-old girl whose maiden speech electrified the House of Commons last April and whose image from the barricades of Bogstown flickered briefly across your television screen last August, bursts forth in this remarkable, moving, angry book as a most effective personification of the convulsive worldwide struggle of the powerless against the powerful.

It is important to say what Bernadette Devlin is not. She is not a little-girl rebel with some vaguely defined adolescent discontent. She is no Mark Rudd spouting a geyser of doctrinaire cant from the Columbia campus (and effectively drowning out in the gush what legitimate grievances he had) while his mother brought him chicken soup from her Jersey kitchen and told the New York Times how she made it. Nor is she a Daniel Cohn-Bendit, so coldly humorless, so—it sometimes seems—unaware in his intellectualizations of human fallibility. Bernadette Devlin is more dangerous than that, and far more charming.

All Pigs Are Equal

"I believe that the parliamentary system of democracy has broken down," she writes. "What we have now is a kind of 'Animal Farm,' all-pigs-are-equal system, whereby the pigs with MP after their name are entitled to sit in the farmhouse, and the rest of us are just common four-footed animals... Anywhere the parliamentary system is in force, you find the same inherent defects: the representatives, once inside the structure, no longer represent."

The problem is easy to state; the solution isn't. "The advocates of parliamentary democracy win out against people like me when it comes to saying what to put in its place. Obviously there has to be some kind of structure; you can't have mass democracy on the level of running a country; but something is wrong with a structure which represents so few of us; and it is unrepresentative..."

The evidence is indisputable. There are a million Protestants and half a million Catholics in Northern Ireland, which sends 13 representatives to Westminster. Ten of the Unionists, identified with Establishment, the Tories' union with Britain. The Londonderry has a two Catholic majority but gerrymandered that Pro control the city council to one.

The first Protestant nizers were brought ov Scotland in 1609. "The were dispossessed," Conc O'Brien wrote in a rebu in The New York Revi not exterminated nor s ed nor converted to Pro ism. Their Catholicism the badge of their iden their defiance." Since t religion has been ins from politics; the Cath their religion and the tants the politics, thei insured by property ments for voting and districting, and ma Miss Devlin says, by the Protestant workers against Catholics so t not rebel against the poverty of Ulster.

"At the bottom of th pyramid with nothing the Catholic working doesn't really fear the tant; but the Protesta ing man, who has ve feels the need to har his Protestant identity he loses what little he fears the Catholic be knows any gain made Catholic majority wil loss, for the bushmas the landowners." So t the Wallace vote.

The grievance of th class Catholic is that a first-class citizen, is not Miss Devlin's Her war, however hol religious but econom demand of the wor Catholic [is] that, in of religion, husbands ers should be able to work in Ireland wit wages and something man dignity." That wi achieved, she believ united Ireland.

Miss Devlin slid ra leaped into socialism; calisation was a grad born of a stern con what she calls her duty and her outrage tice. She is a Cathol in the Dorothy Day "I used to be a practic olic," she said when dictating the last c this book in her publ fice last August, "but el so much I becam pert."

James Joyce once Ireland as "the old eats her farrow." W will devour Miss Devli to be seen.

In her blackest mo thinks so. "In the writes, "it will be p voted for me who will my way, prevent working for my be generally sling me o neck. Which is sad," less, the smart mi Bernadette, and it i hoove us all to read and agonizing story.

Mr. McPherson is b of The Washington

CROSSWORD

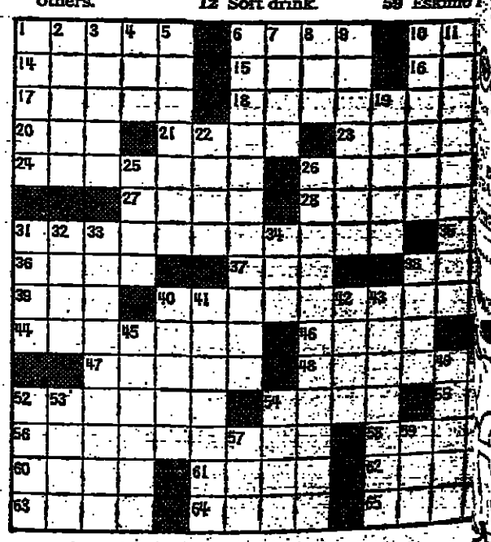
By Wil

ACROSS

1 Less refined.
6 Gator's cousin.
10 Army.
14 Lessen.
15 Nimbus.
16 Arabian name.
17 Coupled.
18 The Chained Lady.
20 Canticle.
21 Left.
23 Of a Frankish people.
24 Post and rails.
26 Ceremonials.
27 American dramatist.
28 Textile fiber.
31 Ice cream.
35 Teachers' org.
36 Pale.
37 Handle.
38 Shoo!
39 German negative.
40 Nostradamus and others.
44 Reflex and others.
46 Aware.
47 Summon.
48 Ignorant.
52 Accede.
54 Bedouin.
55 Apron part.
56 Menu item.
58 Hasta ——.
60 Dispatched.
61 French pronoun.
62 Glasgow.
63 Scolds.
64 Supplements.
65 Tarnish.

DOWN

1 —— hope.
2 Home.
3 Hear the alarm clock.
4 Season in Cannes.
5 Port.
6 Handbag item.
7 Declaim.
8 Venerable.
9 Where Ajaccio is.
10 Dane.
11 Homage.
12 Soft drink.
13 Sir, in M
19 Of a cer
22 Man fro
25 New Yo one.
26 Sporting grounds.
29 Use the line.
30 Diner si
31 Judicial
32 Gov't. g
33 Tradema of a sor
34 Compas
38 Pack aw
40 Center's
41 Quercus
42 Asian ki tutor.
43 Farm bu
45 Upsets.
49 Ring ——
50 Star in C
51 Hardwo
52 Org.
53 N. Y. sta
54 Efficient
57 Kind.
59 Eskimo



HE PRICE OF

...bs Get ...allison ...m Phils

...Exchange ...elma, Gamble

...O, Nov. 19 (AP).—The ...bs have acquired out... ...m Callison from the ...a Phillies in exchange ... Dick Selma and 19... ...tfielder Oscar Gamble. ...30, batted .265 in 134 ... the Phillies last season ... home runs with 64 runs ...

... The left-handed ...de the National League ...am twice. ...oberto Clemente (Pitts... ...llison has the best arm ...gue as far as I'm con... ...aid Cub manager Leo ... obviously happy over ...

...y does he add to our ...t also adds another big ...along with Ron Santo, ...ks and Billy Williams," ...her.

...kman to Switch

... indicated he would ...a Hickman to center... ...ke room for Callison in ...

... committed only three ...t season for a .990 ...hich was fourth best in ... In 1968, he didn't ... errors, to lead National ...fielders defensively.

...3, was 12-10 for the Cubs ... He was acquired from ... last April 24 for pitchers ... and Gary Ross. He ...appointment late in the ...n the Cubs faltered and ...2-game lead as the New ... won the division, the ...eague playoffs and the ...les.

... was rated high in Cub ...ns but the Phillies ap...insisted on the hard-... speedy outfielder who ...t of the season with San ...e was called up by the ...Aug. 24 and batted .225 ...es.

Scoreboard

...At Houston, Mac Foster of ...ff., sixth-ranked U.S. heavy... ...s his 21st straight fight by ...hen he decked Cleveland "Big ...ims with 1:37 gone in the ... In a preliminary, Olympic ... champion George Foreman ...nth straight pro fight by ...t Max Martinez of Corpus ...sas, at 2:35 of the second



Johnny Callison



Dick Selma

Rookie Replacement for Wilt Works Overtime for Lakers

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP).—Wilt Chamberlain is in a cast, but for last night, at least, Rick Roberson was the only center Los Angeles needed.

The 6-foot-9 rookie from the University of Cincinnati scored 9 of his 19 points in overtime to spark the Lakers to a 126-114 overtime victory over Detroit in a National Basketball Association game.

Elgin Baylor added 7 points in the overtime, to help the Lakers, who lost an 18-point lead in the final ten minutes of regulation play and outscored the Pistons, 18-7, in the extra period.

Knicks 112, Royals 94

New York pulled away from a 35-all tie in the second quarter and breezed past Cincinnati, 112-94, for its 13th straight victory and an 18-1 record. Even the foul trouble of Willis Reed and Dave Debusschere failed to stop the Knicks.

Bullets 142, Rockets 136

Second-place Baltimore's defending Eastern Division champions remained six games behind the Knicks as rookie Mike Davis scored 40 points to help beat San Diego, 142-136. Davis was taking over for Kevin Loughery, who suffered torn tendons in his left ankle and will be out for four weeks.

Celtics 120, Suns 119

Boston lost a point lead, then overcame a 5 point deficit in the final two minutes of overtime to nip Phoenix, 130-119, and snap a seven-game losing streak. A 3-point play by John Havlicek, who scored 41, put the Celts ahead, 118-117, with ten seconds left and Don Nelson's two free throws wrapped it up after the Suns lost the ball.

Warriors 127, Bucks 119

San Francisco's Nate Thurmond outplayed Milwaukee's Lew Alcindor outscoring him, 26-21, and outrebounding him 19-15. Alcindor made only one of ten shots in the first half and scored most of his points after the outcome was settled. The victory ended a six-game Warrior losing streak.

Bulls 127, 76ers 111

Bob Love scored 11 of his 28 points in the fourth quarter as Chicago, which trailed by 18 in the first period, swept past Philadelphia, 127-111. Chet Walker, an ex-76er, paced the Bulls with 32 points.

Pilots Are Sold, To Stay in Seattle

SEATTLE, Nov. 19 (AP).—Seattle businessman Fred Danz announced that an agreement was signed over the weekend that would transfer majority control of the Seattle Pilots to a new group. The new owners are expected to keep the American League team in Seattle.

Danz said the agreement was signed by majority owner William Daley of Cleveland and Max Soriano, Seattle. The purchase pact provides for Daley to retain a partial interest, Danz said.

He said transfer of the club ownership was dependent on league approval at its Dec. 4 meeting in Bal Harbor, Fla. Approval is expected.

If approval came, Danz said, the new Seattle group would take over immediately.

Undercover Agents Cover the Spread

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Twelve days ago, the telephone buzzed in Jack Danahy's office at pro football headquarters.

"The Jets are off the board," a voice told Danahy.

"Check around," Danahy said, "and I'll do the same."

Danahy and Bernie Jackson supervise security for the 26 teams under Commissioner Pete Rozelle's jurisdiction. Primarily, their task is to maintain a strict surveillance of the fluctuation in the betting pointspreads. The most vital statistics in pro football do not involve yardage. They involve the "price" or the "spot," as gamblers like to say.

No accurate total is possible, but the amount of money bet on pro football each season has been estimated at as much as $300 million.

In order to stay alert to the fluctuations of the pointspreads on each game, and thereby avert the possibility of a "fix," Danahy and Jackson receive reports each week from 24 secret agents throughout the nation. The reports, which Danahy keeps in manila folders, resemble the stock market—an opening price by Wednesday, whatever changes occur, a closing price.

Their Signal to Investigate

And when a team goes "off the board," as the Jets did before their game with the Buffalo Bills, it means that Danahy and Jackson go to work.

"But that," Danahy was saying now, "was purely a question of the Jets having a history of bad luck against Buffalo. The line had been set on the current situation, not on the history of the games between the teams. It went off the board in New York and Kansas City because the bookmakers had enough action on the game. They didn't want any more."

The Jets also were taken off the board on the Friday prior to their game at Denver early this season.

"My man in Detroit phoned me first," Danahy recalled, "and then it went off the board in Atlanta and then in New York, but when we checked it out we discovered that there was a false rumor of an injury to Joe Namath, as I remember. We checked the coaches of both teams and there was nothing to it. And the game went back on the board everywhere later that day."

Understandable Reason

Occasionally, there won't be a pointspread on a game, but usually there's an understandable reason.

"When a team has a new quarterback," Jackson said, "an oddsmaker like Jimmy (The Greek) Snyder in Las Vegas doesn't have anything to go on. That happened when Mike Livingston took over for Len Dawson with the Kansas City Chiefs, and it happened again this week when Bob Griese was hurt and Rick Norton was listed as the Dolphins' quarterback. It makes sense."

But throughout much of the nation last season, there was no line on *any* of the Chiefs' games.

"That was investigated thoroughly," Danahy said. "They were an erratic team. They would be up one week, and down the next. It was purely a question of not being able to set a firm line on them. Kansas City always has been a nervous city for bookmakers. If they see any game where they don't think the spread is accurate, they'll take it down."

Danahy and Jackson are completing their first year in the commissioner's office after careers as trained investigators.

Now 51 years old, Danahy's hair is silver, but his tough Irish accent hasn't changed. He spent 27 years in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where he was the New York supervisor of espionage and criminal intelligence. Jackson, 41, was the executive director of the Civilian Complaint Review Board as well as an assistant U.S. attorney who worked his way through Brooklyn Law School as a New York City policeman.

In the past, the pro football security office checked the pointspread situation, but Danahy instituted the chart system.

"Until this season," he said, "our agents in each city only had to report what the spread was on the game involving their particular team, but now they report the spread in their city on each game. It provides us with broader coverage. It makes it easier to detect a potential betting coup because it provides evidence of how much money is being bet locally."

Ironically, the secret agents, many of them former FBI men, depend on illegal bookmakers for their information.

"But from our standpoint," Jackson said, "bookmakers are trustworthy because they want the games to be honest. They're the ones who stand to lose money if they get caught with a fix and they don't know about it."

Danahy and Jackson have other roles. They have offered to investigate any potential business partners of players and game officials. They and their agents also warn more than 1,000 players of the night-spots to avoid.

Aim Is to Protect Players

"We don't put any place off limits," Jackson said, "but we tell the players about places where there'll be people with unsavory backgrounds who'll try to associate with them, where it's better not to go, for obvious reasons."

Danahy and Jackson assembled the commissioner's case in the controversy involving Namath and the Bachelors III restaurant.

During the quarterback's short-lived retirement, he was sitting in an airliner in Los Angeles, waiting for it to take off for New York, when Bernie Jackson strode down the aisle. They knew each other from their meetings with Rozelle and seeing each other, both laughed.

"You're a great gumshoe," one of Namath's companions said, smiling. "You didn't know enough to get on before we did."

Jackson, who had gone to California on other business, laughed again at the coincidence of taking the same flight.

"When you see me around, you're all right," Jackson said. "It's when you don't see me that you have to worry."

Cousy Activated, Too Hurt to Play

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Bob Cousy, one of the first superstars of the National Basetball Association and now in his first season as coach of the Cincinnatti Royals, was reactivated as a player at the age of 41 yesterday—and promptly turned up injured.

After weeks of negotiation, the Royals finally reached agreement with the Boston Celtics, who still held the right to Cousy as a player, on how to put the coach back on the active list.

The Celtics got Bill Dinwiddie, a 26-year-old, 6-foot-7-inch forward who is recuperating from a knee operation and who is expected to be able to play in February. In return, the Royals will get a draft choice, to be decided later.

Cousy was not in uniform at Madison Square Garden last night, coaching his team against the New York Knickerbockers. He will suit up in Cincinnati tonight, when the Royals play the Los Angeles Lakers. But he will not be able to play for a while. He has a pulled muscle in the groin.

Hurt It in Summer

"Actually, I hurt it during the summer at my camp," he explained. "And I couldn't run for a few weeks. The other day, in practice, I felt it pull again. I want the doctor to look at it tomorrow."

Cousy doesn't expect to play much.

"The whole thing has been blown out of proportion," he said. "We're trying to build a team. All our attention is on improvement.

"But we're also in business. If my playing a bit can boost the gate and stir up some interest in Cincinnati, fine. And if I can play a minute or two at a key spot and help us win even one game, it's worth it. That game might put us in the playoffs.

"The other night we couldn't get a last shot to try to win a game. We had three opportunities and couldn't get the ball to Oscar (Robertson). Maybe I could help at a time like that.

Military Problems

"But in general we have two rookies in backcourt and two veterans, and we're all right. The rookies have military situations and if we lose one I may be of use, but as long as they're available I'm not going to cut into their playing time."

Cousy, as a wizard ballhandler and passer, was the "little man" (at 6-1) whose brilliance combined with Bill Russell's to establish the Celtic dynasty. He retired after the 1963 season and had a successful coaching career at Boston College until he resigned last spring and took over the Royals.

As coach of a team that had been based for many years on the exceptional talents of Robertson and Jerry Lucas, Cousy promptly moved to install a defense-oriented, better-teamwork system on the Celtic and current Knick models. He traded Lucas to San Francisco for Jim King, a quick backcourt man, who broke his leg soon after arrival.

But Cousy had sought permission to activate himself long before these steps were taken. Red Auerbach, his coach at Boston and now general manager of the Celtics, refused to allow him to play unless a trade was arranged.



GOOD OLD DAYS—Bob Cousy, when he was the Boston Celtics' superstar.

NBA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	18	1	.947	—
Baltimore	11	6	.647	6
Milwaukee	10	8	.556	7 1/2
Cincinnati	6	10	.375	10 1/2
Detroit	6	10	.375	10 1/2
Philadelphia	6	10	.375	10 1/2
Boston	4	11	.267	12
WESTERN DIVISION				
Atlanta	12	5	.706	—
Los Angeles	8	7	.533	3
Chicago	8	8	.529	3
Phoenix	7	9	.438	4 1/2
San Francisco	7	9	.435	4 1/2
San Diego	5	10	.333	6
Seattle	5	10	.333	6

Tuesday's Results

New York 112 (Barnett 22, Frazier 18), Cincinnati 94 (Green 19, Van Arsdale 16).

Boston 120 (Havlicek 41, Nelson 20), Phoenix 119 (Van Arsdale 32, Goodrich 26).

Chicago 127 (Walker 32, Love 30), Philadelphia 119 (Clark 31, Cunningham 26).

Baltimore 142 (Davis 40, Johnson, Monroe 30), San Diego 138 (Kojis, Barnett 28).

Los Angeles 125 (Baylor 32, West 27), Detroit 114 (Bellamy 32, Komives 23).

San Francisco 127 (Thurmond 28, Mullins 25), Milwaukee 119 (McGlocklin 23, Alcindor 21).

Wrongway Pilic Finds Beaten Path

Straightened Out, He Loses to Smith

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP).—Stan Smith, the U.S. Davis Cup star, defeated a flustered Nikki Pilic of Yugoslavia, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, and reached the quarter-finals of the British Open covered courts tennis championship today after waiting 40 minutes for his opponent to arrive.

The match was scheduled for Queen's Club but Pilic went by mistake to Wembley Indoor Stadium, about ten miles away. The tournament is conducted at both locations.

Pilic was taken by car across London and said on arrival: "How was I to know I should be at Queen's Club if nobody tells me? I've played all my previous matches at Wembley and since nobody showed me today's schedule I assumed I was at Wembley again."

Roy Emerson of Australia became the third seed eliminated from the tournament when he was beaten by American professional Earl Buchholz, 6-2, 7-5.

Roger Taylor, Britain, defeated Owen Davidson, Australia, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, and Graham Stilwell, Britain, defeated Ishmael El-Shafei, Egypt, 8-6, 4-6, 6-2.

Too Young for Dividends

WEMBLEY, England, Nov. 19 (AP).—Open tennis had a problem when Stephen Warboys, a 16-year-old wonder boy, got into the prize money for the first time.

Warboys, rated the best prospect for his age in British tennis history, reached the second round of the British Open covered courts championship yesterday and qualified for a prize of £200 ($480).

Then he was told that when the International Lawn Tennis Federation approved open tennis last year, it ruled that juniors under 18 could not accept prize money.

Derek Hardwick, chairman of the rules committee of the British Lawn Tennis Association, said, "This situation has not arisen anywhere before because players of this age are not usually up to the world class standards of open tennis.

"Warboys is an exception. If he claims the money I think we are legally bound to pay it. But then he would be liable to discipline for breaking ILTF rules. He could be suspended from tournament play."

Warboys's father, a wealthy retired builder, Jack Warboys, who has trained his son to be a world champion, said:

"I don't want to jeopardize his chances of getting into the British Davis Cup team. That is worth more than all the money he can win."

Warboys reached the second round by upsetting Gerald Battrick, a member of Britain's Davis Cup squad, 6-3, 6-4.

Tom Okker of the Netherlands today defeated Warboys, 6-1, 6-1.

...ling a March on the Grand Prix Drivers

...ON, Nov. 19 (AP).—Three ...orld's top grand prix driv... ...signed up to challenge ...aris of Italy, Matras of ...nd Britain's Lotus, Brab... McLaren teams. They ...ied for a new British ... that has yet to build a ...

... as March Engineering. ...omers have taken the ...rld by storm with cham... ...ie Stewart of Scotland, ...and's Chris Amon and ...rt of Switzerland all im... ...ct for 1970.

...pany was only formed in ...t is based at Bicester ...d Bister) and its For... cars are still on the ...ards.

...how important March's ...oing to be next year can ...by the fact that Ken Ty...masterminded Stewart's ...cesses with Matra Ford, ... with the new firm.

...earch for a new car fol...ra's decision to put a ...2 engine in all its cars next year in place of the highly successful Ford V-8.

March has announced that it has sold three of its grand prix cars to Tyrell's team, which will use Ford engines.

These cars are in addition to those being prepared for Amon and Siffert on March's own team.

Amon, the team leader, joins March after three years with Ferrari. Earlier, the 26-year-old New Zealander drove for the McLaren racing team, where he worked closely with Robin Herd, designer of the new March car.

Siffert has been driving for the Rob Walker Formula One team for four years. The 33-year-old Swiss will continue to lead the German Porsche sportscar team.

March announced it is well advanced in the construction of its grand prix car. A planned program of testing under team manager Alan Rees is expected to be completed well before the first 1970 championship race, the South African Grand Prix on March 7.

The name March is a combo of the initials of the company's four directors.

Mosley, a former racing driver with considerable success in Formula Three events, is the brains and organizer of the company.

Herd, the designer of the Formula One car, was also responsible for the McLaren chassis and the Cosworth four-wheel-drive Formula One car.

Graham Coker is the production chief in the new company. Mosley said today that the March was of classic design and contained no radical or revolutionary construction details.

So far the only March cars to race have been Formula Three models in prototype form. In shakedown events they have proved promising.

Two big companies are behind the March group, Moseley said today that part of the initial deal was that they would remain anonymous to start with.

Kallstrom Wins British Rally

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP).—Harry Kallstrom of Sweden, in a Lancia, provisionally won the International Royal Automobile Club Rally of Britain tonight.

It was the first victory for an Italian car in the event, which was first run in 1951. The Italian factory also placed another car third. This was driven by Britain's Tony Fall, who finished close behind second-placed Carl Orrenius of Sweden in a Swedish Saab.

The 2,500-mile (3,900-kilometer) event ended with only 70 of the 151 starters still running.

Gales, snow, mud and ice proved the biggest hazard of the event, but once again Scandinavian drivers excelled. Nordic drivers have won the rally every year since 1959.

Kallstrom, a driving instructor who had clinched the European rally championship even before the start of the British test, took the lead on the last night. The leading Porsche of his compatriot Bjorn Waldegard skidded into a Welsh forest ditch, dropping 26 minutes before the crew got it back on the road.

A Japanese Datsun factory three-car team took the manufacturers prize ahead of British Leylands and Fords. This was the first year since 1965 that any manufacturer placed enough cars high in the standings to qualify for the prize. It was also the first European event in which Datsun competed. The highest-placed Datsun was the eighth-placed car driven by Rauno Aaltonen of Finland.

Springboks, Smuggled Onto Field, Bow Again

EBBW VALE, Wales, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The South African Springbok Rugby Union team had to be smuggled into the stadium here today where it lost for the third time in the five matches on its controversial 25-game British tour.

Demonstrators outside the grounds for the Springbok-Gwent match passed out anti-apartheid leaflets, not knowing the team they had come to boo was already inside.

In contrast to the Springboks' match against Swansea last Saturday, today's protest was silent, peaceful and almost good-humored.

Between 400 and 500 police were brought into this steel-producing town to keep order, but there were no disturbances.

When the game began the demonstrators marched slowly to the side of a road and shouted: "Shame, Ebbw Vale" and "Springboks out." But their chanting was drowned by cheers from the ground, and they dispersed after about five minutes.

Gwent won, 14-8.

Meanwhile, at Swansea, 62 persons—mostly students—appeared in court on charges connected with last Saturday's demonstrations.

Most were remanded on bail for 14 or 21 days, but four were bound over on £50 ($120) sureties to keep the peace for 12 months, and one was fined £10 ($24).

ABA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Indiana	14	2	.875	—
Kentucky	11	4	.733	2 1/2
Carolina	7	7	.500	6
Pittsburgh	7	8	.467	6 1/2
Miami	5	12	.294	9 1/2
New York	3	12	.200	10 1/2
WESTERN DIVISION				
New Orleans	10	7	.588	—
Los Angeles	9	7	.563	1/2
Washington	9	8	.529	1
Dallas	9	9	.500	1 1/2
Denver	5	13	.278	5 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Indiana 108 (Brown 32, Netolicky 17), Denver 105 (Haywood 32, Jones 30).

Pittsburgh 113 (Williams 25, Vaughn, Johnson 21), Miami 107 (Marrell 26, Thoren 24).

Armstrong Joins Leafs

TORONTO, Nov. 19 (AP).—George Armstrong, former captain of the Toronto Maple Leafs, has decided to end his retirement and may be in the lineup for tonight's National Hockey League game here against the Los Angeles Kings.

Top NHL Scorers

	G	A	Pts.
Orr, Boston	4	25	29
Goyette, St. Louis	8	17	25
Tkaczuk, New York	10	11	21
McDonald, St. Louis	9	12	21
Berenson, St Louis	9	11	20
Balon, New York	8	12	20
Esposito, Boston	10	9	19
Ratelle, New York	6	13	19
Redmond, Montreal	11	7	18
Bucyk, Boston	8	10	18

Paris Blackout Delays NFL Film

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Because of the electricity strike in Paris today, the regular showing of the NFL game-of-the-week film was postponed.

However, TWA and American Express will present the film of the New Orleans-St. Louis game on Friday night at 7 and 7:30 at the American Legion, 49 Rue Pierre-Charron.

The next regular free showing will be held next Wednesday.

Can-Am Series Was Indeed a Big Challenge for McLaren

Bruce McLaren is the race driver and car designer whose team has dominated the Canadian-American Challenge Cup for three consecutive years. McLaren, who won the series this year, wrote this column for The New York Times.

By Bruce McLaren

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (NYT).—I used to dig potatoes—by hand. It was rough work, the kind that makes you wish you had a machine that could do the job quicker and easier. I suspect that if I were still a potato digger back in New Zealand I'd be trying to develop an even quicker potato digger. That's the way I am.

I venture to say that building a bigger and better potato digger is much the same as building a bigger and better racing car—to do either you've got to spend time and money on the project. And you've got to be committed to the task.

But I prefer motor racing. And I like driving, and winning, in my own cars best of all. I've been fairly successful at this in the Canadian-American Challenge Cup series. Some people say I've even made it look easy. But don't believe it.

The job has taken its toll of my leisure time back in England, where I now live. I see too little of my wife, Pat, and my beautiful daughter, Amanda. But I take pride in being as much of a perfectionist as this sport will ever allow one to be and, happily, the entire crew at McLaren Cars, Ltd., shares it with me.

Team Spirit

We've undertaken testing programs both large and small, both scientific and rudimentary, with a kind of team spirit that men of all sports know and cherish.

Our American-born chief mechanic, Tyler Alexander, was a mainstay in our development of rear-mounted airfoils, for example. We bolted a test model to his Austin-Cooper and drove up and down roads near our shop in Bolnbrook, Bucks, attempting to measure the amount of downthrust it created.

That downward pressure was measured by nothing more sophisticated than a bathroom scale. This provided us with data that we used to continue our work on wings—just one of many programs we have going at all times to try to make our cars go faster.

In fact, we never stop testing. Please don't ask me for specifics, but our Can-Am cars are significantly different now from what they were before the first race at Mosport in June. We keep adding and subtracting all the time.

Simplicity

One of the reasons this has been possible is that we've tried to keep things simple. Our engines are that way to a surprising degree. No one believes us when we list the strictly stock parts in our Can-Am Chevy engines.

I'd guess you could liken our approach to racing to that of a very successful man in another sport, Vince Lombardi. From everything I've read about him I would deduce that we operate the same way—cautiously, conservatively, with a great deal of attention paid to fundamentals.

This is no slap at the great innovators of the sport, Jim Hall being the preeminent example. I'm sure he'll be back to haunt us soon. And he'll do it with a car that will make us all envious. But I wonder if he'll beat us.

In fact, I'm sure we will be beaten, eventually. But the team that does beat us will have to be as serious about this thing as we are. And the team will have to have the kind of talented, dedicated people that I have with me.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

On TV Coverage

WASHINGTON.—Today, I would like to discuss with you the dangers of television sportscasting and how a small group of men decide what 20 million people will see during a football game.



Buchwald

Last Saturday, Ohio State played Purdue in one of the most important football games of the year. While viewers had tuned in to see this great contest pitting two of the finest teams in the country, two or three commentators who had made up their minds in advance on the outcome, had subjected the game to instant analysis and querulous criticism.

It was obvious to those of us watching that these self-appointed analysts expressed their hostility toward one team or the other before the television audience had a chance to digest what had happened.

Two of the commentators, Chris Schenkel and Bud Wilkinson, by the tone of their voices and the expressions on their faces, indicated sharp disapproval of Purdue's defense and couldn't hide their admiration for the way Ohio State had managed to score at will.

They offered gratuitous advice, challenging the policies of the Purdue quarterback and coach, and the networks seemed happy to offer the commentators all the time they wanted.

* * *

Now everyone has a right to say what he wants about the Ohio State-Purdue football game, but the American people also have a right to make up their own minds as to what they have seen.

How was this football game telecast? A small elite group of men, no more than a dozen, decided what you would or would not see Saturday. They chose the plays and the players that you would follow. You had no choice in this matter.

They also, at their own discretion, decided what instant replay would be shown and when. This great power in the hands of a few men is too frightening to imagine. Who is to say how much Chris Schenkel's inflections or Bud Wilkinson's raised eyebrows contributed to Purdue's defeat?

We know that Mr. Schenkel lives in New York and Mr. Wilkinson lives in Washington, the most unrepresentative communities in the United States.

Both men read the same newspapers and draw their views from the same sources. Worse, they talk constantly to one another, thereby providing artificial reinforcements of their shared viewpoints.

Is it not fair and relevant to question the concentration of power when it comes to college football games in the hands of a tiny enclosed fraternity of privileged men, elected by no one and enjoying a monopoly sanctioned and licensed by the government?

* * *

We should ask ourselves: What is the end profit of watching such a game? Why, for example, did the network in question choose to show the violence of the Purdue-Ohio State football game, rather than the peaceful scenes on the sidelines? Why were their cameras constantly aimed at confrontation between the two teams instead of showing us what was going on outside the stadium in the parking lot, where all was calm and serene?

At half time we saw demonstrations on the field, cheerleaders screaming and urging their respective teams to violence. In the search for excitement and controversy, we were treated to a small minority of people, numbering no more than 85,000, shouting and yelling their heads off. Was this representative of all the people in the United States?

I do not have the solutions to the questions I have raised today. I believe it is up to the sportscasters themselves to reexamine and improve the objectivity of their football reporting. I don't say the government should get into it at this time, but if we can't have a football game without violence on the field and prejudice on the part of the commentators, then I can't see any other alternative than for the FCC to step in.

33 Pounds of Junk Mail in One Year

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 19 (AP).—Jean Fuller began to wonder whether the mailman was making deliveries of letters or junk.

"I got tired of throwing it away so I thought I'd save it for a year to see how much it would be," Miss Fuller said. On the first anniversary of her project to save unsolicited mail, she held a giant weigh-in and found she had received 33 pounds of "junk" mail.

U's and Non-U's in England (Britain)

A Victorian Legacy

So the titled and landed rich (U for wealthy) built the barricades against self-made men of the Industrial Revolution who could buy land and titles.



By Robert C. Toth

LONDON.—Lord and Lady X had Mr. and Mrs. Y to dinner recently, their first opportunity to get to know the parents of their son's new fiancée. Both couples seemed to enjoy the evening, but by its end the engagement was in trouble.

"No," murmured Mrs. Y to her husband as they left. "Not Our Class," which in plain English means "below us."

For although the lord and his lady were well educated, cultured, far wealthier and ostensibly more upper class than the untitled Ys, they had shown themselves distinctly non-U.

Lord X had offered his guests cocktails and mentioned that a mutual friend was ill. U people have drinks and get sick. Lady X had asked for cigarettes from the mantelpiece near the mirror. U homes have chimney pieces and looking-glasses.

"And they were 'penciling' at dinner," Mrs. Y told her daughter later. "Odd," she said archly.

The English eat with the knife in the right hand, the fork (tines down) in the left. The U grasp the handles in their fists. It is definitely non-U for the handles to rest between the thumb and forefinger like a pencil.

When the young engaged couple talked about their parents subsequently, they decided that in England (U for Britain), in the year 1969, "it is still better to be nouveau poor than nouveau riche."

The characters are fictitious but the tale is composite truth. U people may intermingle more with non-U today, may even be more charitable toward them, but they still insist on maintaining their distance with U talk and on raising their children to be U and to marry U.

"I tell my son he can go anywhere but to the toilet," said a U father of an 11-year-old. "To the lavatory, the loo, what-have-you. But the toilet—it grates on my ears."

U people believe they are not being snobs in this, but as Prof. Alan S.C. Ross, chronicler of the fine points of U and non-U usage, says in a new book: "The main characteristic of U speech is simply the non-use of non-U speech-habits."

Prof. Ross, of the University of Birmingham, is not a latter-day Prof. Henry Higgins. A tall and bearded scholar with 15 languages (including Tahitian) to his credit, he prefers driving his Land Rover along pastoral hills and ridges to teaching Cockney flower girls about the rain in Spain.

In a new book, "What Are U?," he maintains that usage has stayed essentially the same since 1954 when he wrote the classic article on U and non-U that was the cornerpiece of Nancy Mitford's best-selling "Noblesse Oblige." Moreover, usage has not changed much since 1925, when as a university student he began collecting material.

That U people have preserved their distinctiveness through wars and depression, socialism and the considerable democratizing of British education and mass communications is surprising. But then U behavior was a defensive reaction in the first place.

"It's Victorian, I think," Prof. Ross said. "As far as I can tell, it has been going on since 1860. How it was before that I don't know." Books deprecating working class pronunciations go back at least to 1791. "But it became very fashionable and people worried about it in the sixties," he added. "You didn't really get the nouveau riche before then; you see, and they very much wanted to become U."

So the titled and landed rich (U for wealthy) built the barricades against self-made men of the Industrial Revolution who could buy land and titles. Some newly rich might even have given an excuse for the linguistic snobbery by their pretentious use of French words like *serviette* (for napkin) that quickly became non-U indicators.

There is a flavor of determined anachronism in some U words—"scent" for "perfume," for example, and "wireless" for "radio" (although Prof. Ross says that "wireless" is one of the very few U-usages that has become obsolete since 1954).

"And it is still better to be the 23d baron than the third peer, if you see what I mean," he said. The baron (addressed as sir) is below the peer (lord), but the age of the lesser title sounds of trumpets in 1066, while the third peer smells of fortune based on a Liverpool butcher shop.

New U-Ness

This distinction is even stranger if the third peer is undeniably U by all measures, which he can be according to Prof. Ross, if he was sent to proper "prep" and then "public schools". Better yet if his father had done the same course. But he is still less U than other U people because the family's U-ness is new.

Sociologists have found, in fact, five status groups among the top 2.1 percent (the U portion) of the population here, according to one of the other articles in the book, which was edited by Prof. Ross. Only three more groups were identified in the remaining 97.9 percent.

Some of these other essays seem implicitly, if not directly, contrary to Prof. Ross's views.

Robin Brackenbury, for example, contends that "many young people today feel that a U background is a handicap, a challenge to be overcome rather than an asset." U behavior may be "still prevalent but will soon be obsolete," he writes.

Prof. Ross disagrees. He believes that not only are the U determined to keep their offspring U—"U people would probably starve themselves in order to send their children to public school," he said—but that non-U still badly want their kids to be U. "The public schools have never been fuller despite the amount of money they cost—about £700 a year, I think" ($1,680 annual tuition for six years).

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE:

The guest of honor was in his hotel in bed, ordered there by his doctor for treatment of a leg abscess, but the London luncheon yesterday for Noel Coward went on anyway. Among the guests were Charlie Chaplin, who flew in from Switzerland and Sir John Gielgud who noted that the luncheon, given to mark the publication of Coward's biography, was somewhat like "Hamlet without the prince of Denmark." Coward's secretary said that the abscess was not dangerous but that he had been forced to cancel all private and public engagements. He was to have returned to his home in Switzerland tomorrow but he will remain in his London hotel over the weekend and return on Monday.

* * *

Responding to reports that she has bought a wardrobe of 50-plus new outfits valued at about $19,000 since moving into the White House, Mrs. Richard M. Nixon termed them "incorrect and inaccurate. I really haven't gone heavy on clothes here. I had some left which people haven't seen." But she didn't say what she had bought. In response to a question, Mrs. Nixon said she and the President have a joint checking account and that she has always paid the household bills.

* * *

Robert Widdup, 18, spent the night before last in a Perth, Australia, hospital after being bitten by a dead snake. He was practicing the whip snap method of dispensing with snakes, using a dead four-foot brown snake, when the snake's head snapped off and hit him in the head and the fangs were imbedded in his forehead. He was released from the hospital yesterday.

* * *

British motorist **Gordon Gray** was fined £26 ($62.40) for obstructing the police but he kept his driver's license after trying out his method to beat the breathalyzer—taking a big gulp of whiskey after the police stopped him while driving.

* * *

How do you go about quieting a lovesick lion whose nocturnal roars kept awake neighbors of the Safari Park Zoo at Margate, England? Right, the Zoo keeper put two lionesses in the cat's cage. He got what he wanted and the neighbors are getting their sleep again.

* * *

British singer **Tom Jones** says he is astonished by some of the "stuff" that tops world record popularity charts. "Some of them nowadays have such little voices you wonder who put it into their heads to sing at all."

'Like Hamlet Without The Prince of Denmark'



Noel Coward

Then he candidly admits biographical booklet pub Wednesday. "If I didn't the voice I honestly would have the nerve to be a Jones, who was asked by Philip last week if he with pebbles, modestly des his appeal as "almost a man attraction" after girl their mothers had grown of seeing "so many little"

* * *

Singer-actress Mari rich was awarded 30,(($5,360) damages yes a Paris appeals cou suit against autho Peyrefitte for staten made about her in "The Americans" book's publishers Ara Henri Flammarion. I the court upheld fine by a lower court, 3,0 for Peyrefitte and 1,(each for the two publi

* * *

The man who beca nationally famous as of the Beatles and o sonalities, Maharishi Yogi, is under investi the Indian governmen legedly maintaining thorized bank accoun

* * *

Twice-divorced U.S. and film actor Troy 33, has married for time. His bride is th Miss Alma Sharpe, 27, born secretary to a N City government offic wedding took place Sa the First Spiritual Church of Roanoke, V

* * *

Rex Reed, who has ring role in the film Gore Vidal's "Myra ridge" and insists he paranoid, complained interview that he went Angeles Rams football had to leave at "Every time they wen huddle," he said. "I they were talking abou

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